THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

BEING

# A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1804.

*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*

VOL. LXVI

*EDINBURGH:*

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

*By J. Ruthven & Sons.*

1804.

Eng.d by E. Scott

VIEW of DUNDEE from the WEST *from a Capital Original Drawing by* H.W. WILLIAMS *in the Poſſeſſion of* DAVID HUNTER of BLACKNESS ESQ.r

THE

# SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

# *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,*

FOR JANUARY, 1804.

*With a* VIEW *of* DUNDEE *and an Engraving of Two* ANCIENT COINS.

## CONTENTS.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE. | |
| Register of the Weather for *January*, | 2 |
| High Water at Leith for *February*, | ib. |
| Description of the View of *Dundee*, | 3 |
| Account of two old Coins, | 4 |
| Note by the Editor, | ib. |
| Original Letter from the *Duke* of *Lennox* to *Lord Kilsyth*, | 5 |
| On the Use of Potatoe Apples in Dying Black, | 6 |
| *German* Edition of *Kæmpfer*'s *Japan*, from the Author's MSS. | 7 |
| On the *Libri Lintei* of the *Romans*, | ib. |
| Inquiry respecting the Capercalze, | 8 |
| On the Character of *Congreve* as a Writer of Comedy, | 9 |
| Mistakes and Omissions in *Beattie*'s List of Scotticisms, | 14 |
| On the Third Law of Motion, | ib. |
| On the Derivation of the *Scotch* Word *Airt*, or *Art*, the point of the Compass, | 15 |
| Observations on Malt Whisky, | 16 |
| On early Punctuation, | ib. |
| Queries, Inquiries, and Hints, | 17 |
| On Rural Police as it respects the building of Villages, | 19 |
| Inquiry after a Work of *Stritters*, | 23 |
| Observations on the word *Bigot*, | ib. |
| On the Synonymes,—With and By, | 24 |
| On the Advantages of Impudence, | 25 |
| Passage in *Don Quixotte* mistranslated, | 27 |
| Inquiry Concerning *Dr Lawson*, | ib. |
| Notices on the Early History of Falconry, | ib. |
| Observations on Coffee, | 29 |
| Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Science, and the Fine Arts, | ib. |
| Celestial Phenomena for February 1804, | 31 |
| EXTRACTS. | |
| On the Sap of Trees and Plants, | 32 |
| On the Degrees of Sensibility in Birds, | 35 |
| On the Order of the Studies of a Rational Philosophy, | 39 |
| Life of *Ferber* the Mineralogist, | 41 |
| On the Study of the Sciences, | 43 |
| Experiments on Digestion, | 47 |
| Chimney-Sweep Children, | 48 |
| An Account of some of the Authors whose Works formed a part of *Don Quixotte's* Library, | 50 |
| *Theresa Balducci*, a Tale, from the Italian, | 51 |
| Books and Pamphlets published in *London* in *December* 1803. | 52 |
| Literary and Scientific Notices, | 55 |
| POETRY. | |
| Battle of Largs.—Solitude, | 57 |
| On Potatoes. | ib. |
| Philosophical Ode to a Dung-Hill, | 58 |
| The Pond, | 59 |
| MONTHLY REGISTER. | |
| Foreign Intelligence,—India, | 60 |
| Account of an Indian Funeral, and of the burning of two Ladies on the funeral pile of their Husbands, | 61 |
| Botany Bay, | 62 |
| America.—Canada.—Germany, | 63 |
| France.—Hamburgh.—Ireland, | 64 |
| Affairs in *England*. | 65 |
| Trial, at the Old Bailie, of *Francis Smith*, for the wilful murder of *Thomas Milwood*, | 68 |
| ——of *Anne Hurle*, for a Forgery on the Bank of England, | 69 |
| Affairs in *Scotland*.—Trial, before the High Court of Justiciary, of *John Herdman*, for Murder, or Culpable Homicide, | 71 |
| ——of *John M'Farlane*, for shooting James Robertson in the Street of *Bathgate*, | 73 |
| Births and Marriages, | 78 |
| Deaths, | 79 |


State



VIEW of DUNDEE from the WEST from a Capital Original Drawing by H WILLIAMS in the Possession of DAVID HUNTER of BLACKNESS ESQ.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 26. 1803, to Jan. 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

| 1803. Dec. | Barom. | Thermom. M. | Thermom. N. | Rain. In. Pts. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | 29.14 | 44 | 46 | 0.2 | Showers |
| 27 | 28.7 | 43 | 46 | 0.1 | Ditto |
| 28 | 29. | 46 | 47 | —— | Clear |
| 29 | 29.155 | 41 | 43 | 0.05 | Rain |
| 30 | 29.11 | 14 | 42 | 0.021 | Showers |
| 31 | 29.42 | 40 | 41 | 0.15 | Rain |
| 1 | 29.52 | 34 | 36 | —— | Clear |
| 2 | 29.86 | 28 | 36 | —— | Ditto |
| 3 | 29.85 | 35 | 37 | —— | Ditto |
| 4 | 29.85 | 33 | 35 | 0.321 | Snow |
| 5 | 29.8 | 31 | 32 | —— | Clear |
| 6 | 29.76 | 26 | 32 | 0.14 | Snow |
| 7 | 29.5 | 27 | 33 | —— | Cloudy |
| 8 | 29.451 | 19 | 26 | —— | Clear |
| 9 | 29.4 | 35 | 36 | 0.1 | Sleet |
| 10 | 29.701 | 37 | 38 | —— | Cloudy |
| 11 | 29.45 | 38 | 39 | —— | Ditto |
| 12 | 29.09 | 46 | 47 | 0.19 | Rain |
| 13 | 29.25 | 43 | 48 | 0.15 | Ditto |
| 14 | 29.4 | 41 | 48 | 0.051 | Ditto |
| 15 | 29.22 | 41 | 46 | 0.29 | Rain |
| 16 | 29.27 | 49 | 52 | 0.321 | Ditto |
| 17 | 29.26 | 45 | 49 | —— | Clear |
| 18 | 29.25 | 42 | 46 | —— | Ditto |
| 19 | 29.232 | 45 | 42 | 0.02 | Showers |
| 20 | 28.61 | 42 | 42 | 0.2 | Rain |
| 21 | 29.02 | 44 | 48 | —— | Clear |
| 22 | 29.25 | 44 | 48 | 0.01 | Showers |
| 23 | 29.321 | 41 | 46 | 0.02 | Ditto |
| 24 | 29. | 47 | 45 | 0.5 | Rain |
| 25 | 29.22 | 36 | 39 | 0.361 | Ditto |

Quantity of Rain 3.195

## High Water at LEITH, For FEBRUARY 1804.

| Days. | | Morn. H. | Morn. M. | Even. H. | Even. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. | 1. | 5 | 58 | 6 | 19 |
| Th. | 2. | 6 | 40 | 7 | 2 |
| Fr. | 3. | 7 | 23 | 7 | 46 |
| Sa. | 4. | 8 | 9 | 8 | 33 |
| Su. | 5. | 8 | 57 | 9 | 22 |
| M. | 6. | 9 | 48 | 10 | 15 |
| T. | 7. | 10 | 42 | 11 | 9 |
| W. | 8. | 11 | 37 | — | — |
| Th. | 9. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 31 |
| Fr. | 10. | 0 | 57 | 1 | 24 |
| Sa. | 11. | 1 | 50 | 2 | 16 |
| Su. | 12. | 2 | 41 | 3 | 6 |
| M. | 13. | 3 | 30 | 3 | 55 |
| T. | 14. | 4 | 19 | 4 | 44 |
| W. | 15. | 5 | 9 | 5 | 35 |
| Th. | 16. | 6 | 2 | 6 | 28 |
| F. | 17. | 6 | 56 | 7 | 24 |
| Sa. | 18. | 7 | 54 | 8 | 23 |
| Su. | 19. | 8 | 53 | 9 | 23 |
| M. | 20. | 9 | 53 | 10 | 23 |
| T. | 21. | 10 | 51 | 11 | 20 |
| W. | 22. | 11 | 50 | — | — |
| Th. | 23. | 0 | 13 | 0 | 38 |
| Fr. | 24. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 26 |
| Sa. | 25. | 1 | 49 | 2 | 10 |
| Su. | 26. | 2 | 32 | 2 | 53 |
| M. | 27. | 3 | 14 | 3 | 34 |
| T. | 28. | 3 | 55 | 4 | 15 |
| W. | 29. | 4 | 36 | 4 | 58 |

### MOON's PHASES, FOR FEB. 1804.

*Apparent time at Edinburgh*

| | D. | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laſt Qrtr. | 3. | 7 | 15 | Even. |
| N. Moon, | 11. | 10 | 56 | Morn. |
| Firſt Qrtr. | 18. | 5 | 9 | Morn. |
| Full Moon, | 25. | 0 | 27 | Noon. |

## OBSERVATIONS.

*Feb.* 2. Candlemas.
11. Viſible Eclipſe of the Sun, (ſee p. 31.)
24. Duke of Cambridge born.
27. Hare-hunting ends.

THE

THE

# Scots Magazine,

AND

# EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

*For JANUARY* 1804.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### DESCRIPTION *of the* VIEW.

[We have the ſatisfaction to inform our readers, that we have received the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of aſſiſtance, in this department of our Magazine, from ſeveral of the principal artiſts reſident in this City,—particularly from the admirable artiſt whoſe drawing adorns this Number.

Our readers may, therefore, depend on ſeeing, occaſionally, ſome of the moſt beautiful and intereſting Views which Scotland can preſent; and portraits of the moſt eminent Scottiſh Characters, which have either never before been preſented to the public, or have been executed in a very inferior manner.]

THIS view of Dundee, with the adjoining country, and the mouth of the river Tay, is taken from a ſpot behind the houſe of Blackneſs, towards Balgay. If we fix our ſtation on the flat ground between the hill of Balgay and the bank of Blackneſs, and direct our eye to the Eaſt, we ſhall command one of the richeſt and moſt varied landſcapes that Scotland can afford. In ſhort, it is quite an Italian landſcape, and ſuch as Claude Lorraine has often painted.

The ſtriking and grand appearance of the town, the richneſs and variety of the adjoining populous country, the river Tay, with its broad ſtream crouded with ſhips, the elegance of that beautiful *Viſta*, Broughty Caſtle, in the near diſtance, and the ſand hills of Barry, running out into the ſea, in the far diſtance;—all combine to render the landſcape completely pictureſque.

We regret that the ſmall ſize of our Magazine has obliged us to reduce, ſo much, Mr Williams's admirable drawing; at the ſame time our readers will perceive, that the engraver, Mr Scott, has diſplayed very conſiderable ſkill and ability in reducing it to a proper ſize*.

LETTER

* We are happy to hear that there is ſoon to be an exhibition of Paintings, &c. by the aſſociated Artiſts of this City, in which Mr Williams's beautiful original of this View will appear.

## Letter *from the Rev. Mr* Playfair, *Minister of* Bendothy, *giving an Account of Two Old* Coins.

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

I Send you an exact repreſentation of two Silver Coins, found in the ruins of Kinclaven Caſtle, by Robt. Brodie, at the boat of Kinclaven, in whoſe poſſeſſion they now are. He found them this ſummer, as he was employed in removing the lime rubbiſh, which has fallen from the caſtle, for the purpoſe of manure.

The coin of Alexander I. has no date, but he was crowned A. D. 1107. This coin is quite diſtinct.

The coin of William Rufus is diſtinct except the initials of Domini Noſtri; but, from the appearance of theſe two letters, this is evidently the true reading.

Another Coin of Alexander the I. was brought me, but it is nearly illegible.

A fourth diſtinct coin was found, but it had been carried to Perth. It is ſaid to have the name of Donald. Kinclaven Caſtle, on the Tay, at the mouth of the Iſlay, below Dunkeld, is ſtill a venerable ruin. It lies in the line between Birnam Wood and Dunſinnan Hill, and was probably the reſidence of Macbeth: his caſtle on Dunſinnan hill being merely a temporary fabric, built without lime.

At any rate, theſe coins prove the caſtle of Kinclaven to be of great antiquity. The Duke of Athol is the keeper of Kinclaven royal caſtle. The engraving on theſe coins is itſelf a matter of curioſity, which I hope will induce you to communicate it to the public *. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

James Playfair,
Miniſter of Bendothy,
Aug. 9. 1803.

N°. 1. VB
G.D.W. RU. ANG.R.D.N.S, MXCIV.
LONDON, CIVITAS.

Gratia Dei William Rufus Angliæ Rex,
Domini Noſtri Salvatoris MXCIV.
London Civitas.

By the Grace of God William Rufus, King of England, In the year of our Lord and Saviour One thouſand one hundred, ſubtracting ſix.
London City.

The above is a Silver Shilling; preſent value 2¼d.

---

N° 2.
ALEXANDER, DEI. GRA.
REX. SCOTORUM.

Alexander, Dei Gratia,
Rex Scotorum.

Alexander, by the Grace of God,
King of Scots.
About A. D. 1107.

The above is a Silver 12 penny Scots piece; preſent value 2¾d.

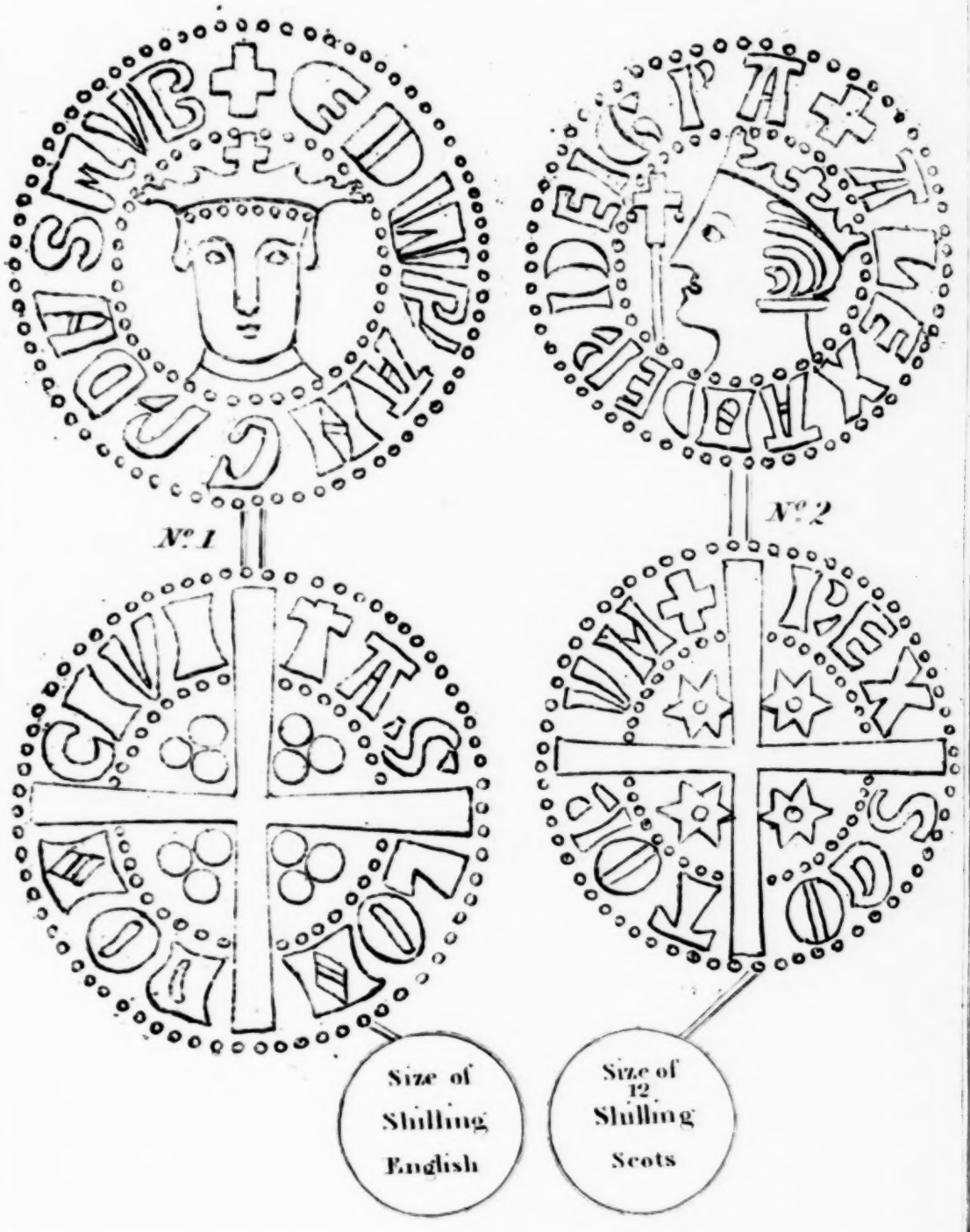
☞ *See plate, oppoſite.*

### Note *by the* Editor.

WE ſhall be obliged to the Rev. J. Playfair, to inform us on what grounds he refers the Scotch coin to the reign of Alexander I. about 1107. Mr Cardonnel is of opinion, that "at whatever time the coinage of ſilver was firſt introduced into Scotland, it is very certain no ſilver coins have been *found* which can, with the leaſt degree of certainty,

* I underſtand the VB, on the Engliſh Coin, to ſignify 6, and that the curves compleating the B are flouriſhes, to ſignify that the 6 are to be ſubtracted from another hundred.

For the Scots Mag.& Edin.r Literary Miscellany.




your Loving friends

Lennox

Vide Page 4th & 5th

Published by A. Constable & Co. 1. Feb.y 1804.

ty, be aſcribed to any prince prior to William the Lion, who began his reign 1165." (Cardonnel, Numiſmata Scotiæ, Pref. p. 3.)

Mr Pinkerton ſays, "There is room to believe, that ſilver pennies exiſt of Alexander I. 1107, as ſome are found with that name, apparently of ruder and more ancient fabric than thoſe certainly of Alexander II. 1214." (Pinkerton on Medals, ſecond edit. II. 97.)

If Mr Playfair had an opportunity of compairing this coin with thoſe of Alexander II. or of the intermediate ſovereign William the Lion, whoſe coins are numerous, he might determine pretty accurately, whether his conjecture concerning the date be well founded. (Mr Pinkerton marks the ſilver penny of Alexander I. as extremely rare, and values it at L. 10 *.)

## COPY *of an* ORIGINAL LETTER *from the Duke of* LENOX *to Lord* KILSAYTH †.

*To my very good Lord, my Lord of Kilſayth give theſe.*

MY hartly commendations remembered, theſe are to give you notice that his Ma^tie hath changed his reſolution of breaking his faſt at the caſtle of Dumbertane, now hee hath concluded to dyne at Inchmerin, where his dinner ſhall bee ſent, and there are tents to be provyded for that effect as you told me, and you muſt expect a good nombre of ſharpe ſtomachs: you muſt take ſome care alſo that boats may be in readines againe his Ma^tie come hither: ſo I reſt

your loving friende
LENOX ‡.

If there bee two tents they will ſerve: if but one, there muſt bee ſome ſommer houſe dreſt up for the Lords and the company.

*Glaſgow the* 23
*of July* 1617.

The writer of this letter was Ludovic Lenox, ſecond Duke of Lenox; ſon of Eſme Lord D'Aubigny, who died a voluntary exile at Paris 1583, whither he had retired from the envy and ill-will to which the honours conferred on him by James VI. and the ſuſpicion of his being attached to the Roman Catholic religion, had expoſed him. The king immediately brought Ludovic his ſon from France; and after having taken care that he was properly educated, reſtored to him the eſtates and honours which his father had poſſeſſed. He was appointed heritable Admiral and Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland; and, on James' acceſſion to the throne of England, was made maſter of the houſhold, and Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber. His paternal eſtates were alſo much enlarged by charters under the Great Seal. Hume juſtly obſerves, that James diſcovered, that he had not forgotten the early friendſhip he had borne the father, by the honours and favours he beſtowed on the ſon. He died without iſſue 1624. Hume V. ch. 42. Crawford's Peerage, p. 262. Douglas' Peerage, p. 462.

The Lord of Kilſayth, to whom this letter is addreſſed, was Sir William Livingſton of Kilſyth, a man of conſiderable ability and learning. He was a great favourite of King James VI. who appointed him one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice 1609, one of his Privy Council 1613; and the ſame year he was made Vice-chamberlain of Scotland. He died 1627. Douglas, p. 379

*On*

* Mr Pinkerton ſays, there are coins of David 1124, but Cardonnel does not mention them.

† The original is in the poſſeſſion of Mr Archibald Conſtable.

‡ For a *fac-ſimile* of the ſignature, ſee the plate oppoſite page 4.

## *On the* Use *of* Potatoe Apples *in* Dying Black.

WHOEVER is the leaſt acquainted with the art of dying, muſt be ſenſible that a proper ſolvent of iron, at a moderate price, is a great deſideratum, eſpecially in dying black.

The ſulphat of iron is at preſent generally uſed for that purpoſe: it is not high priced; but there are ſtrong objections to it. After the iron is precipitated, a conſiderable quantity of the ſulphuric acid is perceived ſwimming in the liquor, which, of courſe, muſt greatly weaken the goods, and render the colour leſs perfectly black.

An incidental diſcovery of the power of the juice of potatoe apples to diſſolve iron, has been lately applied in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, to remedy the defect of the ſulphuric acid.

The potatoe apples were firſt maſhed or pounded, and afterwards put into a caſk, which contained four or five times their bulk of water, along with iron filings. They were allowed to ſtand expoſed to the common heat of ſummer for a few weeks, after which they were fit for uſe.

It is evident, that the length of time, during which it may be neceſſary for them to remain, mixed with the water and the filings of iron, muſt depend on circumſtances, which will ſtrike every one who is acquainted with the general mode; and which, as they muſt vary with the heat, &c. it would be impoſſible to particularize.

The advantages which this ſolvent poſſeſſes over the ſulphuric acid, are numerous and important: although the ſulphat of iron is cheap, yet it is evident, that the potatoe apples are ſtill cheaper, and more eaſily obtained in large quantities: they have hitherto been conſidered as almoſt entirely uſeleſs; and even though they ſhould be generally applied by the dyers, yet the immenſe quantities which may be collected with great eaſe, at leaſt in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, muſt prevent them from ever becoming an expenſive article.

A black colour is much ſooner ſtruck, when potatoe apples are uſed, than when the ſulphat of iron is applied; and this colour is much more durable on linen and cotton. It is well known, that if it be neceſſary to *return* the goods to the ſulphat of iron, in order to render the black colour more perfect; they are often injured, and the colour in fact rendered ſtill leſs perfect; whereas, no injury is done, either to the colour or the goods, though the ſolution of iron in the acid of the potatoe apples be applied repeatedly.

As this diſcovery, however, has been made only within this ſhort time, the proceſs is ſtill very imperfectly known. It would require much experience, united to chemical knowledge, to make the proceſs eaſy and completely ſucceſsful in every reſpect. From the different quantities of iron diſſolved at different times by the ſame quantity of the vegetable acid, it is evident that experiments and obſervation ſhould principally be directed to the aſcertaining of the cauſes and circumſtances which produce this difference; and hence to lay down clear and ſpecific directions for the uſe of potatoe apples.

I hope that ſome of your chemical correſpondents will turn their attention to this diſcovery, which, from my own trials, I am convinced will be of conſiderable utility in the art of dying; and may ſuggeſt ſomething ſtill more important on this uſeful, but certainly obſcure art. *W.*

## German Edition *of* Kæmpfer's Japan, *from the Author's MSS.*

IN the *Monthly Magazine* for January, a query is addreſſed to the Edinburgh Reviewers reſpecting the evidence on which they affirmed, that "the Engliſh Tranſlation of Kæmpfer's Japan is very incomplete, and that the original entire work was lately publiſhed in French, and, they believed, in German."

The Edinburgh Reviewer of Pinkerton's Geography acknowledges the inaccuracy of the expreſſion, which he moſt probably would have perceived and corrected, if he had not been at a diſtance from Edinburgh when the 5th No. of that Review was printed. He meant to have ſaid, "the original entire work was lately publiſhed in *German*, and, we believe, in French."

He ſtill contends, that the Engliſh verſion of Scheutzer is *very incomplete;* that the *original intire work* was lately publiſhed in German; and that, therefore, he was juſtified in cenſuring Mr Pinkerton for not mentioning theſe circumſtances.

Two complete copies of Kæmpfer's Japan, one of them in the author's own hand-writing, were purchaſed from the heirs of his niece, at her death in 1773, at Lemgo, by Profeſſor Dohm of Caſſel. In 1779, the Profeſſor publiſhed at Lemgo, in two vols. 4to. "E. Kæmpfer's Geſchichte und Beſchreibung von Japan," from theſe manuſcripts. The Profeſſor ſtates circumſtantially the mode in which he obtained theſe valuable manuſcripts: points out their variations from each other, and from the Engliſh and French verſions; and affirms that Scheutzer's tranſlation is in general paraphraſtical, and by no means accurate.

This German edition of Kæmpfer's Japan is noticed in the LXI. Vol. of the *Monthly Review* for 1779, p. 145. Theſe Reviewers aſſert, that the Sloanian MS. depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum, from which the Engliſh tranſlation was made, appears to them, after having compared it with ſeveral ſpecimens of Kæmpfer's hand-writing, not to be the author's autograph. In the 9th vol. of Maty's Review, the *Catalogue raiſonne* of Meiner's, in his "Hiſtoria Doctrinæ de vero Deo," is tranſcribed, in which this edition of Kæmpfer is particularized. In the 3d vol. of "Beckman's Hiſtory of Inventions," p. 440, this *original entire German* edition is cited in proof of a circumſtance which is not mentioned in the Engliſh and French verſions.

## *On the* Libri Lintei *of the* Romans.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your readers, whoſe reſearches have been directed to the ſtudy of Roman antiquities, to inform me what the *Libri Lintei*, ſo often referred to by Livy, in the earlier part of his hiſtory, and mentioned by Pliny as the memoirs of private families really were. The author of "The Diſſertation upon the uncertainty of the Roman hiſtory for the firſt five hundred years," is of opinion, that the Libri Lintei were different from the books of the Magiſtrates, and that they were of no great extent.

If the Libri Lintei, referred to by Livy and Pliny, were of the ſame kind as thoſe which were uſed in the time of Aurelian, the author of the diſſertation is miſtaken in both points; and conſequently one of his arguments againſt the authenticity of the early Roman Hiſtory muſt fall to the ground.

Vopiſcus informs us, in the beginning of his life of Aurelian, that, when he excuſed himſelf to Junius Tiberianus for not being willing to write the life of that Emperor, Tiberianus told him, that he might learn all the tranſactions of Aurelian from the *Libri Lintei*, in which the Emperor himſelf had ordered the daily occurrences of his life to be

written

written. He adds, "I ſhall take care that the *Libri Lintei* ſhall be procured for you from the Ulpian Library." Vopiſcus accordingly made uſe of theſe books in writing the life of Aurelian; and refers his friend, to whom this life is addreſſed, to the Ulpian Library, for the *Libri Lintei*, if he wiſhed to learn more particulars of the Emperor's life.

Caſaubon in his notes on theſe paſſages of Vopiſcus, refers the reader to the thirty-fouth letter of the fourth book of Symmachus' Epiſtles, for information reſpecting theſe books. Some of your readers, who have acceſs to this work, will perhaps ſtate the ſubſtance of what it contains on this ſubject. If it contain any thing plain and deciſive, it is ſurpriſing that it ſhould not have been cited by the Author of the Diſſertation; unleſs, indeed, his determination to make good his point, which is very apparent through the whole work, induced him to paſs it over in ſilence.

Who was the author of this Diſſertation? That which now lies before me profeſſes to be a tranſlation from the French: I think I have ſeen it aſcribed to a Mr Beaufort. The date of my copy is 1740.

*A. Z.*

## Inquiry reſpecting *the* Capercalze.

Mr Whitaker, in his hiſtory of Mancheſter, (vol. ii. p. 83. ſecond edition,) ſays, that the Capercalze and the Cock of the Wood are diſtinct birds, though they have been confounded by Mr Pennant. The Capercalze, he deſcribes, as about the ſize of a turkey, loving high and ſolitary mountains, and feeding on the tender tops of fir branches. He quotes the following paſſage from Biſhop Leſley's Hiſtory, as diſtinguiſhing exactly and fully the Capercalze, the Cock of the Wood, and the Black Cock:—"In Roſs ſhire, Lochaber, and other mountainous diſtricts, there are firs, on which is found frequently ſitting a very rare bird, *the Capercalze, or Hobbie of the Wood*, as it is vulgarly called; it is leſs than a raven, and very agreeable to the palate. It feeds on the very extreme branches of the fir.—There is another bird in theſe diſtricts, often found, leſs than the Capercalze, with hirſuted feet: (feet covered with feathers like hair) and the moveable external membrane of the eye (palpebræ) of a reddiſh colour; we call it *the Cock of the Wood*.—There is alſo another bird, which is never found except in rough woody places: it is leſs than the pheaſant, but ſimilar to it in colour, and partly in flavour; we call it the *Black Cock of the Wood*."

Here are certainly three diſtinct ſpecies deſcribed, though the ſize of the Capercalze, (if the Biſhop be not erroneous in this reſpect, as Mr Whitaker imagines,) is very inferior to that aſcribed to it by Mr Whitaker; and would prevent it from being confounded with the Cock of the Wood.

As the Biſhop was a man of much learning and reſearch, and muſt be ſuppoſed to have been well acquainted with his own dioceſe, Roſs-ſhire: it is probable that he was generally correct in diſtinguiſhing the three ſpecies, though his particular deſcription may not be accurate. Is the real Capercalze, then, now totally extinct? Pennant, as was before obſerved, conſiders it as the ſame as the Cock of the Wood; and the well-informed author of the Elements of Natural Hiſtory, (Edin. 1801,) takes no notice of any diſtinct ſpecies under the name Capercalze. This term, in every late account of the natural hiſtory of the Highlands which I have ſeen, is applied to the Cock of the Wood.

It ſeems not improbable, that the real Capercalze, which was ſo very ſcarce in Leſley's time, (1578,) has been totally extinct for a conſiderable period; and that the term is ſtill in uſe, and applied to the Cock of the Wood, from its ſimilarity in appearance and habits.

*P. Y.*

## *On the* CHARACTER *of* CONGREVE *as a* WRITER *of* COMEDY.

THE general propoſition, founded on the Philoſophy of inductive reaſoning, flattering to human nature, and conſolatory or pleaſing to the man of benevolence and the friend of truth; that mankind are conſtantly, gradually, and neceſſarily advancing in the extent and accuracy of their knowledge, in the ſoundneſs and comprehenſion of their judgment, and in the purity and correctneſs of their taſte, muſt be granted, notwithſtanding their progreſs is ſlow, and often imperceptible, and even though facts may be adduced, which prove an occaſional temporary pauſe, or retrograde movement. Taſte, which depends in a great degree upon feeling, and cannot therefore be regulated by any known and fixed ſtandard, is more apt to continue ſtationary, or to relapſe into its former vulgar and uncultivated ſtate, than thoſe mental improvements, which depend on the judgment excluſively, and can be referred to principles, ſimple, clear, and generally acknowledged. Whoever compares the productions of this nation, belonging to the province of taſte, which are now poured from the preſs in almoſt daily ſucceſſion, with thoſe, which our anceſtors, at the beginning of the 18th century received with admiration, will not heſitate to aſſert, that we have loſt that reliſh for dramatic excellence at leaſt, which diſtinguiſhed that period. We could hardly have expected that any eſſential improvement ſhould have been made, ſince the age of Beaumont and Fletcher, Farquhar, Congreve, and Cibber: the comedies of theſe celebrated writers were nearly perfect, in character, language, and plot: their defects and faults reſulted, in general, from the manners of the age. But the writers of comedy of the preſent day ſeem, either from their own inability, or the corruption of the public taſte, to have receded as far as poſſible from that path, which was clearly marked out to them, and had been previouſly trodden by the authors we have already mentioned. It is a curious and humiliating fact, that the public now prefer comedies, meagre in incident, inſipid by their nothingneſs, or diſguſting by their buffooneryy; without any diſcrimination of character, except what ariſes from the faſhion of the coat, the jargon of their language, or from ephemeral manners caricatured;—without any plot; or with a plot forced and unnatural;—written in incorrect and vulgar language; whoſe energy conſiſts in oaths, and whoſe wit is confined to puns and quibbles.

It is perhaps equally difficult to account for this dereliction of judgment and taſte, and to reſtore them to their former correctneſs and purity. No method ſeems more likely to revive the taſte of our anceſtors, than to hold up to the view of thoſe, who countenance and admire the preſent comedy, thoſe writers, who, moſt probably, were reciprocally the cauſe and effect of that taſte. If comedy have no higher object than mere amuſement, by the diſplay of thoſe incidents and characters, which are common and natural, and at the ſame time novel and intereſting, and by the introduction of that language, which is correct and eaſy, pointed with wit and adorned with elegance, but at the ſame time characteriſtic; ſtill for comedy, in this view of it, we muſt look back to the times that are paſt.

But if the object and deſign of comedy be of a higher and more important nature; if it be calculated, and therefore ought to be written, to give inſight into human character,—to expoſe the follies and chaſtiſe the vices

vices of mankind,—to be at once the ſchool, in which the ignorant may gain knowledge, without the delays and the danger of experience, and the frivolous or abandoned may be reformed without the intervention of perſonal ridicule or chaſtiſement; how ineffectual, and in moſt inſtances, how directly oppoſite to this object muſt the comedies of this age appear! At the ſame time it muſt be allowed, that the comedies written about the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, are better calculated to anſwer the leſs important, though perhaps more proper, object of this ſpecies of dramatic writing. They are polluted by the moſt plain and unqualified groſſneſs, both in the incidents which occur, and in the ſentiments which are uttered; and the favourite and moſt highly-finiſhed character is generally debauched, unprincipled, and lewd.

So far theſe authors are ſeverely reprehenſible; but there is no danger that in the preſent day their faults would be committed, or tolerated if committed. Vice, now, if it be repreſented on the ſtage, muſt be ſtripped of its groſsneſs: it muſt loſe at leaſt part of its deformity; thoughts, which border on obſcenity, or indelicacy, muſt be rendered ambiguous by *double entendre*, or concealed in delicate and borrowed language. A Cynic might perhaps be inclined to conſider theſe circumſtances, as indicative, not of the ſuperior purity of the public morals, and to aſk whether the mode in which indelicate thoughts are now brought forward, be not neceſſary, to give a zeſt to the pallid appetites of a modern audience. It certainly muſt be ſaid, reſpecting the preſent age, whether to its praiſe or diſcredit I ſhall not pretend to determine, that its modeſty bluſhes and takes the alarm at expreſſions, which would have conveyed no indelicate ideas to the obtuſe intellect, and leſs widely-extended aſſociations of our anceſtors.

We may therefore ſafely hold up for admiration and example the writers formerly mentioned; and if we can produce an imitation of their excellencies, and bring back to life the antient comedy, we need not be afraid that it will be accompanied with its groſs obſcenity.

In the following remarks I ſhall confine myſelf to Congreve:—a man to whom, when we conſider at what an early period of his life the firſt and perhaps the beſt of his Comedies was produced, it would be difficult and unjuſt to deny the praiſe of great vigour of intellect; he was rapid, comprehenſive, and clear in his views: ſtriking and original, but at the ſame time natural and happy in the combination of his thoughts: and poſſeſſed the rare quality of infuſing into the language, he uſed, the whole energy of his mind.

He who, for the firſt time, reads the Comedies of Congreve, eſpecially if he begin with the Old Bachelor, will find himſelf unable, unleſs the eye of his mind be either very ſtrong or very dull; to fix his attention on the progreſs and connection of the incidents; the diſcrimination and variety of the characters; or the gradual unfolding of the plot. He will be dazzled by the continued and inceſſant flaſhes of wit, which dart before his eyes: they will either entirely attract his notice and occupy his attention; or prevent him by their ſplendour from clearly perceiving the merits and defects of the play.

The wit of Congreve is poured forth in a rapid and copious ſtream; it is never interrupted: it burſts forth on every occaſion, and from every character. Pope has juſtly ſaid,

"Tell me, if Congreve's fools are fools indeed."

But his wit is not merely conſtant; it is alſo pure; unmixed with any play on words: it never borrows any

aſſiſtance

aſſiſtance from ridicule: it is not indebted for its point to ſatire: it certainly is not unfrequently employed to ſet off a profligate or indelicate ſentiment; but in theſe inſtances it gives and never receives. It is alſo brilliant without loſing any of its ſolidity: it not only dazzles at the moment by its ſplendour; but retains all its peculiar qualities, when the eye views it more ſteadily and cloſely.

It may, however, be juſtly queſtioned, whether ſuch wit is proper in comedy? Is it what we expect in the repreſentation of characters, not ſelected for the occaſion, but grouped and mixed as we find them in the world? Certainly not: in comedy we may allow a connection of incidents, and a cataſtrophe, which, tho' they ſeldom occur in real life, contain nothing unnatural or improbable: our knowledge of the various events of human life is more limited and more general than our acquaintance with the characters of mankind; the former may, under circumſtances which we have never witneſſed, excite our ſurprize, and baffle our conjectures; whereas the characters, which it is the buſineſs of comedy to repreſent, muſt all of them have been known to us in their great outline of ſentiment, conduct, and language, and can be novel only in their lighter ſhades and more delicate features.

We are therefore ſurprized, and at firſt delighted; but on reflection, we are offended at the conſtant flow of wit in Congreve's comedies. In life we meet with few characters who can at all times, in the eaſe and freedom of converſation, pour forth pure and appropriate wit. The attempt is ſeldom made, and where it is made, the wit is frequently unnatural, languid or corrupt. But in Congreve, not only his principal and moſt accompliſhed characters are always witty, but they ſeem to have inſpired no ſmall portion of their wit into every perſon with whom they converſe; into fools and waiting-maids:—into the gloomy puritan and the calculating uſurer. Wit ſurrounds every perſonage, whom he introduces, as conſtantly, cloſely, and ſplendidly, as the Glory attaches itſelf to the head of the painter's favourite ſaint.

Hence, particularly in the Old Bachelor, the characters loſe a great part of their individuality and diſtinction. Their wit, which ſtrikes us firſt and moſt ſtrongly, gives them ſuch a general, mutual reſemblance, that every other diſcriminating mark is greatly weakened, and often ſcarcely perceptible. The natural faces of his characters are indeed different in their contour, in their features, and in their general expreſſion; but they are all hidden under maſks of the ſame kind: and theſe are ſo ſeldom withdrawn, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh exactly and fully one perſonage from another: when we do diſcover that they are actually and eſſentially diſtinct and different, the uniformity of their diſguiſe appears unnatural and abſurd.

Another diſadvantage neceſſarily ariſes from theſe inceſſant and indiſcriminate ſallies of wit: the deception is deſtroyed; our thoughts and admiration are continually called off from the characters to the author. We naturally and conſtantly refer the wit to the quickneſs and fertility of his imagination, both from its copiouſneſs and fameneſs; and think of the author in his cloſet, when we ſhould be inſenſible of his exiſtence, and believe in the reality of what we ſaw.

But, notwithſtanding theſe objections to this ſtriking characteriſtic of Congreve's comedies; even in regard to their wit, they may be held up as models to the preſent age: there is little likelihood that our preſent writers of comedy will attempt, or ſucceed if they do attempt, to imitate the prodigality of his wit.

Humour, if it be defined to conſiſt "in the repreſentation of what is ridiculous in character, whether natural

or artificial," may juſtly be aſcribed to Congreve. Indeed, a cloſe and accurate examination of the comedies of Congreve, would ſerve better perhaps than any laboured or ſubtle diſquiſition, to fix exactly the boundaries between wit and humour, and to mark the peculiar and diſcriminating qualities of each.

Of the characters of Congreve it has been obſerved in general, that he did not draw much from common life. Dr Johnſon, ſpeaking of the Old Bachelor, obſerves, that "the characters both of the men and women are either fictitious and artificial, as thoſe of Heartwell and the ladies; or eaſy and common, as Wittol, a tame idiot; Bluffe, a ſwaggering coward; and Fondlewife, a jealous puritan." It may be granted, without detracting from his merit, that his characters are not generally drawn from common life: the exhibition of ſuch characters requires little ſkill, and excites little intereſt. In a comedy we do not expect that all the characters ſhould be ſtrongly marked and different from the maſs of mankind; we expect, what we ſee in life, ſome that are common and undiſtinguiſhed by any ſtriking peculiarity: at the ſame time, we expect to find a few characters, which are not to be met with in the common and crowded walks of life. To create and pourtray theſe characters, a powerful and vivid imagination, furniſhed with materials, on which to work, from an accurate, profound, and extenſive knowledge of human nature, is abſolutely neceſſary. He who ſhould borrow from common life all his characters, and his incidents, would produce an inſipid and meagre comedy.

If we examine the character of Heartwell attentively, we ſhall not be inclined to pronounce it fictitious, or artificial. When conſidered in all its parts, it will be found to be natural, well ſupported, and uniformly conſiſtent. He is a ſurly old bachelor, who, before the world at large, and his young and gay friends in particular, is ſevere and cynical in his remarks on the proſligacy of the age, the folly of love, and the frailties and vices of women. He brands with indiſcriminate and equal cenſure the pureſt and moſt rational love, and the caprice or thoughtleſſneſs of youthful paſſion;—the naked lewdneſs of animal deſire, and the forced and idiot fondneſs of advanced years. Love, in his opinion, is a paſſion, which admits of no excuſe: it either proceeds from, or produces, imbecility of mind, diſſoluteneſs of manners, and ſlaviſhneſs of diſpoſition.

Shall we be ſurpriſed, when we find this man blindly and childiſhly attached to a woman, who makes him her dupe by the moſt barefaced artifices? when we perceive him the ſport of her caprice, and the eaſy, unſuſpecting inſtrument, of her deſigns? when we witneſs his mawkiſh fondneſs, and laviſh prodigality?

Such is Heartwell; and many ſuch there are in the world. Here is nothing artificial, or fictitious: nothing abſurd or unnatural in his conduct; we expect that his violence and exceſs in one character ſhould be proportionate to his violence and exceſs in the other.

Whoever contraſts the 4th ſcene of the 1ſt act, in which Heartwell is diſcourſing with Vainlove and Bellmour, with the 10th ſcene of the 3d act, in which he appears as the lover of Sylvia, will perceive the juſtneſs of theſe remarks, and acknowledge that the ſkill of the author is conſpicuous in the natural and highly-finiſhed conſiſtency of the character. In the latter ſcene may alſo be diſtinguiſhed another common reſult of ſuch a character as Heartwell's. Sylvia, in order the more certainly and cloſely to enſnare him, aſſumes the appearance, and borrows the language, of one who is ignorant of vice, and ſuſpicious of man; but ſhe miſunderſtands her aſſumed character:—in a man,

not

not blinded by a doting paſſion, and the conſciouſneſs of ſuperior diſcernment, her behaviour would create diſguſt, and excite ſuſpicion. But Heartwell miſtakes the ſtupid ſimplicity of ignorance for unſullied innocence of thought; and the affected coyneſs of overacted modeſty, for the ſhrinking purity of real virtue.

It ſeemed proper to enter thus fully into the character of Heartwell, becauſe it does not appear to have been fairly appreciated by Dr Johnſon: it certainly is remarkably well drawn, and ſufficient of itſelf to ſtamp the impreſſion of ſuperior merit on the play.

The characters of the ladies muſt be allowed, in ſome degree, to be artificial, and not ſufficiently diſtinct. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the age in which Congreve wrote, that their exact reſemblances in life were few; and that his females are rather the creation of his own diſſolute fancy, than the pictures of ſuch as were generally known; or even of thoſe with whom he was ſo unfortunate as to have been acquainted.

The ſhades of difference between Bellmour and Vainlove are delicate; but, to the eye of the attentive and critical obſerver, they are never loſt or confounded; they are both men of the world; they both purſue pleaſure with equal eagerneſs, talent, and laxity of principle; but the deſire of one of them to gratify his vanity, at the ſame time that he is indulging his ſenſual appetite, diſtinguiſhes their common motives; and to the ſame character variety ſeems neceſſary, in order to give a zeſt to thoſe pleaſures which the other expects to find in a conſtant attachment to a ſingle object.

If the obſervations formerly made be true, it may be granted, that the characters of Bluſſe, Wittol, and Fondlewife, are eaſy and common; they ſtill diſcover the hand of a maſter. The characters of a tame idiot, a ſwaggering coward, and a jealous puritan, are eaſily drawn; the general outlines, and more ſtriking features, may be traced by a painter of little ſkill, but only a proficient in the art could give thoſe delicate and diſcriminating touches, which add perſonality to the characters, and diſtinguiſh them from the multitude of idiots, cowards, and fanatics.

If comedy be meant to pleaſe and inſtruct, common characters muſt always be introduced: the greateſt talents muſt ſtoop to draw them; for, to many who read, and to moſt who ſee a comedy, only ſuch characters can be intelligible, intereſting, or uſeful. It may even be queſtioned, whether a man of talents, who has directed his obſervation and acuteneſs to the more complicated and ſubtle parts of human character, will not find it a difficult taſk to diſplay characters of common occurrence and eaſy explanation.

Having examined the principal characters of the Old Bachelor with ſufficient minuteneſs of analyſis and ſcrupuloſity of criticiſm, I ſhall merely obſerve further, that, however ſome characters may be thought artificial, and others mixed with inconſiſtency, yet all of them will be found ſtriking and familiar, either to the ſuperficial or to the intimate obſerver of mankind. They are never inſipid or tame; they reſemble mankind, not in the fluctuating, and ſuperficial diſtinctions, which exiſt to-day, and are laid aſide and forgotten to-morrow; but in thoſe permanent and radical differences, which, however varied in their more trifling points, will always exiſt and be recognized, as the reſult of thoſe immutable laws, which form the mind and character of man.

The incidents in the comedies of Congreve are ſtriking and varied: they pleaſe, becauſe they are at once natural, and rendered intereſting by the novelty and cloſeneſs of their connection. Every incident ſeems to

pro-

produce or include another: and yet our anticipation is not so correct and full, as to destroy that pleasure which arises from the union of that which is novel with that which is natural.

His plots are original; they are deeply laid, but not intricate; unexpected, but not improbable. Dr Johnson objects to the Old Bachelor, that the catastrophe arises from a mistake, not very probably produced, by marrying a woman in a mask. But when Congreve wrote, the improbability was much less, as masks were then very commonly and generally worn; and this circumstance, joined to the silliness of Wittol, would render the deception practised by Sylvia easy and unsuspected.

Such are the principal faults and merits of Congreve, as a writer of Comedy; and as it is not likely that any writer of the present age, however dissolute in his principles, would dare to imitate his grossness; or however adorned with wit, will possess so much of it, as to be equally indiscriminate and lavish in its use, he may be fairly held up as a model for those who write for the stage, and as a proper purifier of the public taste.

## *Mistakes and Omissions in* Beattie's List *of* Scotticisms.

"GRAVY and Sauce are not the same: the former is the juice of the meat, the other is an artificial composition. The Scots are apt to confound them." The Scots are more apt to call the gravy the juice, an expression never employed in this sense by the English.

"*Head* of the table.—Upper end." Head of the table is much more common, and considered as more proper in England, than upper end.

"A Tea-*kitchen*.—A Tea-urn." The former expression is the proper one. Vase, a word often applied in Scotland, is never used in England in this sense.

"In England, fog is mist, and moss is a kind of plant growing on trees, &c. In Scotland, moss is sometimes called *fog*; and marshy ground, whence peat is dug, is called *moss*." Fog, in England, is frequently applied to after-grass: and moss, in many parts of England, is used to express a species of turf.

"In Newcastle upon Tyne, half a pint is called a gill." In Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and many other counties, a gill uniformly signifies half a pint.

"The horse *flammers*.—Stumbles."—But there is a difference between the stumbling and the flammering of a horse.—The latter expression is very common in England, and signifies, that a horse does not lift his feet clearly from the ground.

The following Scotticisms are omitted by Dr Beattie. To *overtake*. The General Assembly could not overtake that business this year. There is no single word in the English language, which fully expresses this meaning of *overtake*.

A *lozen*,—A pane of glass. *Holding better*,—continuing better. *Humanity*; Belles Lettres, or more commonly Latin.—The Germans use *humanitat* in the more extended sense. *Silly*,—Weak, unwell.—Silly, in English, is applied exclusively to the mind. *N.*

## *On the third* Law *of* Motion, *and Mr* Nicholson's *Illustration of it.*

I SHALL be obliged to any of your philosophical readers, even though I should expose my ignorance by the request, to explain to me the third law of motion, and to remove the obscurity, in which Mr Nicholson's illustra-

illuſtration of it appears to me to be involved. I ſhall tranſcribe the law, and Mr Nicholſon's illuſtration, and then ſtate my doubts, and the points on which I wiſh to be informed.

"Action and re-action are always equal and contrary; or, the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal, and in contrary directions.

Thus, if a ſtone be preſſed by the finger, the finger is equally preſſed by the ſtone. If a horſe draws a ſtone, the ſtone draws the horſe equally backwards, for the rope is equally ſtretched towards both. If one body impels another, it will itſelf ſuffer an equal change of motion by the re action in a contrary direction. If the loadſtone attract iron, it is itſelf equally attracted, and both are at reſt when they come together, which could not be, if they did not preſs equally. By this means the changes of motion, though not of velocity, are always equal.

To illuſtrate this yet more, ſuppoſe a horſe proceeds with a quantity of motion, expreſſed by the number three, and that it would require a force equal to two to move a certain ſtone. The horſe then drawing proceeds with a force equal to one, the re-action of the ſtone deſtroying as much force as the action communicates to it." (Nichol. Philoſ. I. p. 22.)

If action and re-action be always equal and contrary, how can motion be effected by any force? If the ſtone preſſed by my finger re-act equally on my finger, how can I move it? I cannot ſee how the fact, that the loadſtone and iron continue at reſt when they meet, is at all applicable or illuſtrative. If the action or exerted force of a horſe be equal to three, how can it move any body, ſince the re-action, being always equal and contrary to the action, muſt alſo be equal to three? If it be ſuppoſed that the force of the horſe is increaſed and made equal to five, ſtill, according to this law, the body, which the horſe attempts to draw, muſt be ſtationary, as its re-action muſt alſo be equal to five. In the laſt illuſtration of Mr Nicholſon, there appears to me another error: he ſuppoſes that it would require a force equal to two to move a certain ſtone, and yet he ſays, that a horſe proceeding with a quantity of motion expreſſed by three, would draw with a force only equal to one: but if the ſtone could be moved, *i. e.* put into action by a force equal to two, certainly the power of the horſe, being equal to three, muſt exceed the reaction of the ſtone by more than one.

*O.*

## *On the Derivation of the Scotch Word* AIRT, *or* ART, *the point of the Compaſs.*

I AM inclined to differ from Sibbald in the Gloſſary to his Chronicle of Scotch poetry, reſpecting the derivation of the Scotch word *airt*, or *art*, the point of the compaſs. He ſuppoſes it to be equivalent to *ward* in compoſition, and derives it from the Sax. *weard*, verſus; or, from the Iriſh *aird*, a coaſt, or quarter. I ſhould rather imagine that the mode of pronouncing this word by the common people in many parts of Scotland, will lead us, as it might do in ſeveral other inſtances, to its real root: it is pronounced in many places *airth*; may it not therefore be derived from *earth*? From what *earth*, or *country*, does the wind blow? And may not the Iriſh and Gaelic word be in reality the Gothic, *airtha*, which has found its way into thoſe languages, either directly, or through the medium of the German, *erda*; or the Flemiſh, *aerde*? *Q.*

## Observations on Malt Whiskey.

AMONG many other things enumerated on the very legible ſigns, which ſtrike a ſtranger's eye in the ſtreets of Edinburgh, and puzzle him to underſtand what they mean, the expreſſion Malt Whiſkey particularly attracted my attention. On inquiry, I was informed that whiſkey was now frequently diſtilled from unmalted grain; and that as this kind of whiſkey was unpalatable and unwholſome, the ſpirit-dealer thought it neceſſary to ſpecify that the whiſkey he ſold was made from malt. This account perfectly explained the meaning of the term, and the reaſon of its uſe, but it led me into ſtill greater difficulty.

I was led to ſuppoſe, both from the reports of diſtillers, and the principles of fermentation explained in ſyſtems of chemiſtry, that the proceſs of malting was neceſſary previouſly to the production of beer or ſpirits from barley and other grains. Fourcroy expreſsly ſays, "The art of brewing conſiſts in the following proceſſes: barley is ſteeped in water for thirty or forty hours, after which it is laid in a heap to ſprout or germinate; it is then dried in a kiln, and the buds ſeparated by ſifting; after which it is coarſely ground, and is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *malt*. The germination developes a ſaccharine matter in the barley, *to which it owes its property of forming wine*." Does the grain from which the unmalted whiſkey is made undergo no part of this proceſs? or is it ſteeped and allowed to germinate, but not afterwards dried in a kiln; and conſidered as unmalted, becauſe it has not paſſed through the whole proceſs? I ſhall be obliged to any of your readers who unite the practical and chemical knowledge of the mode and principles of the diſtillation of whiſkey from unmalted grain, to inform me on theſe points, and to ſtate, whether the grain, if really unmalted, will produce whiſkey without a mixture of malt; whether, beſide avoiding the duty on malt, it is not profitable to uſe unmalted grain, from its affording a greater proportion of ſpirit; and what are the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing properties by which real malt whiſkey may be known; ſince I underſtand that it is more palatable and wholeſome than the other?

Is there any advantage ariſing from ſeparating the buds from the germinating grain? As the operation is troubleſome and expenſive, I ſhould imagine there was; though I do not recollect ever to have heard it ſpecified. Moſt probably ſome of your readers can ſatisfy me on this as well as the former ſubject. *B.*

P. S. How long has it been the practice to diſtil whiſkey from unmalted grain? Do the Engliſh diſtillers follow this mode in the making of Engliſh brandy?

## *On* Early Punctuation.

THE uſe of points appears ſo neceſſary, and their invention ſo obvious, that we are ſurpriſed, when we find that the ancients were entirely ignorant of them; and that ſeveral years had elapſed, after the invention of printing, before they were introduced. It is not my preſent intention to enter elaborately or regularly into the inquiry, when the different points were firſt uſed; but merely to correct ſome miſtakes, and add a little to what I have met with on this ſubject. In the Encyclopedia Britannica, (article Punctuation,) we are told, that in 1550 the colon was not in general and eſtabliſhed uſe; and that in Hackluyt's voyages,

printed

printed in 1599, we ſee the firſt inſtance of a ſemicolon. This information is proved to be incorrect, by a writer in the Month. Mag. Aug. 1798, who traces the ſemicolon to 1572, and attributes its invention to the Engliſh; and the colon to 1498, but does not find it in a work printed in 1485. The comma, parentheſis, and note of interrogation, he adds, are firſt ſeen about the year 1521. The comma is very freely, and often unneceſſarily uſed, in Germaniæ Exegeſis ab Irenico (Hagenoæ 1518,) the oldeſt work to which I can trace it: in this work are alſo found the parentheſis and note of interrogation. The uſe of the ſemicolon may be traced much farther back than 1572; and, as far as I am able to determine, the invention of it belongs to Aldus. In an edition of Petrarch, printed in 1533, by Aldus, the ſemicolon occurs as frequently as the colon or comma. If we except the northern nations, of whoſe mode of punctuation I ſhall preſently ſpeak, the Spaniards appear to have been the lateſt in the adoption of the ſemicolon. It is not to be found in the firſt edition of Bernal Diaz, (Madrid 1632,) though it occurs in the Luſiad of Camoens (Liſbon 1631.) The firſt Spaniſh works, in which I have been able to find it, are Mendoza, Guerra de Granada, and Aldrete del Origen de la Lengua Caſtell: both printed in 1674. It is well known that the Swedes, Danes, Dutch, and Germans, ſtill generally continue to print their books in a character peculiar to themſelves: the two laſt have latterly, in a few inſtances, adopted the Roman letter; but the practice is by no means common even in Germany: though about forty years ago, the Literati attempted to introduce it.

The introduction of points amongſt all theſe nations appears alſo to have been comparatively late: in the firſt Daniſh tranſlation of the Bible 1550, the period alone is to be ſeen, with the exception of the colon, uſed as a note of interrogation. Even as late as the 17th century, no points were found in the northern languages, except the period, colon, and note of interrogation, unleſs the Roman character was uſed; a line drawn obliquely between the words appears to have been uſed indiſcriminately, to denote thoſe pauſes which are now diſtinguiſhed by a ſemicolon and comma. I am not able to decide on the time of the firſt uſe of the different points in works written in the Sclavonic language; but it is ſurpriſing, that in a Poliſh tranſlation of the Bible, printed in 1632, the ſemicolon is uſed in the preface, which is printed in Roman characters, 40 years before I have been able to find it in any Spaniſh work; and occaſionally even in the the body of the work, which is printed in a character very ſimilar to that uſed by the Germans.

Perhaps ſome of your readers, who are not diſinclined to inveſtigations of this ſort, and whoſe acquaintance with ancient topography is more extenſive and accurate than mine, will be able to determine more exactly the introduction of points, and to trace their progreſs more extenſively and cloſely.

*S.*

## Queries, Inquiries, *and* Hints.

IF I rightly conceive the nature and proper object of a Magazine; it ſhould contain rather ſuch ſhort notices and hints as will lead to regular and ſyſtematic inquiry, than long and elaborate eſſays and diſſertations. It ought to furniſh the materials for inveſtigation and ſtudy; and to be conſidered as the repoſitory for occaſional remarks, and the medium thro' which doubts may be ſolved and inquiries directed. I ſhall therefore ſend you ſome queries and inquiries, which I wiſh to be anſwered; and ſome hints, which may be uſeful, but which I have not time or ability to examine accurately,

accurately, and purſue to their proper length. *Iſabelle*, in French, and *Iſabel*, in Flemiſh, denote a certain colour, which Boyer thus deſcribes; "ſorte de couleur, qui participe du blanc, du jaune et du couleur de chair." I believe it may be expreſſed by a ſingle Engliſh term, *cream-colour*:—whence is it in French and Flemiſh called Iſabelle? The epithet *humble* is applied to one ſpecies of Bee (the apis terreſtris of Linnæus) and to cows in England, and I believe in Scotland, which are deſtitute of horns. What is the preciſe ſignification of it? Whence is it derived? Does it ſignify the ſame in both its applications? In the Flemiſh, a drone is called *hommel-bie*: May not the vulgar, erroneous opinion, that the humble-bee is deſtitute of a ſting, have originated from the epithet *humble* having been formerly applied to drones? Which is the leaſt imperfect German-Engliſh Dictionary? I know of none which are not very imperfect; and from their having been printed in Germany, calculated rather for a German who wiſhes to learn Engliſh, than for an Engliſhman who wiſhes to learn German. Is Adelung's German-Engliſh Dictionary yet publiſhed? If it be; does it anſwer the expectations which his former works and general reputation muſt have created? Every perſon muſt have obſerved that, while the continuance of the lightening is momentary, the rolling of the thunder continues for ſome miuntes:—how can this be ſatisfactorily accounted for? I am in poſſeſſion of a ſpecimen of "Bibliotheca Septentrionalis," by John Callander, of Craigforth, Eſq.: Was the work itſelf ever publiſhed? If it were not, can any of your readers inform me what progreſs Mr Callander had made in it; and what became of the MS. or the collections for the work at his death? From the title page, and the ſpecimen affixed to it, it appears to have been a laborious and extenſive undertaking. Every thing relative to the northern nations, from the ſources of the Danube and Rhine, to the extremities of Iceland and Greenland; their antient hiſtories and traditions; the revolutions of their ſeveral empires; their different ſects in religion and politics; their government, laws, cuſtoms; manners in peace and war: their arts and ſciences; the lives of their moſt diſtinguiſhed men; with an account of, and extracts from, their ancient bards and hiſtorians,—we are led to expect from the title page. In the ſpecimen annexed there appears, among other articles, the life of Cuchullin; in which Mr Callander ſpeaks with the utmoſt contempt of thoſe *ſcioli*, as he terms them, who, notwithſtanding the evidence brought forward in favour of Oſſian's poems by Macpherſon and Blair, ſtill pronounce them a late production:—This ſpecimen was printed 1778.

Ought not the verb "to *demean*," be ſpelt differently, when it ſignifies ſimply to *behave*, and when it ſignifies to *debaſe*? When it has the former ſignification, it ſeems to be derived from *mien*, the look, manner, &c.; in the latter ſenſe, it evidently comes from the adjective *mean*, low-minded, baſe; if theſe reſpective derivations be correct, the verb in the former ſenſe ought to be ſpelt *demien*, and the derivative ſubſtantive, *demienour*: and in the latter ſenſe it ſhould retain its preſent mode of ſpelling. If theſe meanings were thus diſtinguiſhed by the mode of ſpelling, it might prevent the ambiguity and miſtake in their application, at leaſt by foreigners, and would certainly prevent them from confounding the ſenſe of the words, when they met with them in authors.

I have heard it remarked, that there is a manifeſt and conſiderable diminution in the water of thoſe ri-

vers

vers which run through lands that have been much improved, eſpecially if they have been kept more frequently under tillage than formerly. Is this generally the caſe? If it be, does it not evidently ariſe from the land becoming more open and looſe, and conſequently more capable of abſorbing the rains that fall, when it is conſtantly or frequently under the plough, than it was when in graſs, or leſs regularly ploughed, and more imperfectly pulverized?

Can any ſatisfactory and philoſophical reaſon be given, why the lower part of the flame of a candle is blue; the part immediately above the wick of a browniſh colour, and the upper part of that colour which is denominated from flame? The colours in the flame, which proceeds from burning coal, paper, &c. follow each other in the ſame order.

It is well known, that a rain-gage, placed at a conſiderable height, denotes the fall of a much leſs quantity of rain, in the ſame time, than one placed directly below it on the ground. I have ſeen ſeveral modes of explaining this remarkable fact; but none that were ſatisfactory and unobjectionable. May not ſome aſſiſtance be derived on this point from Dr Hutton's theory of evaporation?

I am in poſſeſſion of a Spaniſh tranſlation of the New Teſtament, printed at Venice, 1556. It appears evidently from the preface, that it is the work of a Proteſtant: a manuſcript note in it ſays, that it was executed by Caſſiodoro de la Reyna; but de Bure does not mention any tranſlation by this author of the above date: The Spaniſh Bible of Caſſiodoro was publiſhed in 1569. In the preface to a Spaniſh tranſlation of the Bible, the date of which I cannot aſcertain exactly, as the title page is loſt, but which muſt have been publiſhed in the 17th century, the tranſlator enumerates and deſcribes all the Spaniſh tranſlations, which he had ſeen; but the one in my poſſeſſion is not ſpecified. Can any of your readers, who are ſkilled in Bibliography, give me any information reſpecting it? *O.*

## *On* RURAL POLICE *as it* RESPECTS *the* BUILDING *of* VILLAGES.

I TAKE the liberty of communicating, through your Miſcellany, a few ſentiments on a ſubject which derives its importance, not from what I am able to ſtate, but from its own merit; being connected with the health, the comfort, and alſo the morals of a numerous and valuable part of the community:—It is the ſituation and conſtruction of country villages in Scotland. What hath occurred to me on the ſubject, I am only able, at preſent, to ſtate in a deſultory manner; and ſhall feel pleaſure, if my obſervations ſhall induce ſome of your more intelligent correſpondents to preſent it to the public in a more connected and ſyſtematic form.

It will go far to ſtate my ſentiments on the ſubject to ſay, that I think they ought to be, in almoſt every reſpect, entirely the reverſe of what they actually are; even thoſe of the moſt recent erection. What generally preſents itſelf to the eye of a traveller, is a long, narrow range of houſes, without any interval or paſſage to the grounds which lye behind, till you arrive at the termination of the whole buildings; and this plan is not unfrequently followed on the grounds immediately oppoſite, and at the inconſiderable diſtance of the breadth of a high way. The inconvenience and the danger of ſuch a ſituation is but too obvious, and ought ever to be avoided. This will lead us to conſider, what ought to be the ſituation, the form, or mode of conſtructing houſes forming a village, ſo

a

as in the beſt poſſible manner to ſecure the health and comfort of its inhabitants: and here I cannot help remarking, that, with all the improvements in works of art or ſcience of which we have to boaſt, in the ſubject now under conſideration there has been a ſyſtematic and deliberate degeneracy. For the truth of this, I have to appeal to the hiſtory of Mancheſter, by the acute and learned Mr Whitaker, to whom I am indebted for the knowledge of the fact. I quote from memory; and, as it is long ſince I read his work, I may be doing him ſome injuſtice; but I believe I am not miſtaken in ſaying, that he deduces the erection and the form of *Vici*, or towns and villages amongſt the Britons, from the form of the encampments of the Roman legions, their conquerors, amongſt them; who, with conqueſt, introduced a conſiderable portion of civilization, and the knowledge of many of the arts. In the midſt of their foreſts, an area, or plain, was cleared, around which, in four regular lines, their houſes were built with turf or hurdles wattled together; the entrance into this area or ſquare being by four *portæ*, or gates, correſponding to the Roman caſtra. Now, I would propoſe, that, in the building of our towns or villages, we ſhould reſort to the practice, and copy after the example of our barbarous anceſtors. What I mean to expreſs and inſiſt on is, that a narrow ſtreet ſhould never, under any pretence, form a village: that the houſes ſhould be formed around a ſquare, or circle (if that form is preferred;) and that by this mode only can cleanlineſs, with its concomitants, health and comfort, be preſerved. The limits of my paper do not permit me, neither is it my intention, to detail the police which ought to regulate theſe communities. I only intend to ſketch, and recommend to the landed gentlemen and ſubſtantial manufacturers in Scotland, a plan, attended with little additional expence, and accompanied with the moſt ſolid bleſſings to a valuable portion of our fellow-citizens. I only obſerve in general, that this area around which the cottages are to be built, ought to be left entirely free from collections of aſhes, fuel, and every other incumbrance; and kept ſacred for a purpoſe to be afterwards mentioned. The gardens ought to lie behind, with an area to receive the manure that may be collected, with every other kind of rubbiſh; and the entrance to this formed at frequent intervals along the line. If the plan of a ſquare, or circle, is found inconvenient to be adopted, or impracticable; an eligible and excellent ſituation for erecting a village offers itſelf on the bank of a river, ſtream, or rivulet, by forming only one line or range at a ſhort and convenient diſtance, and fronted by the water. A ſtraight line here for the houſes need not be ſtudied; it may accommodate itſelf to the windings of the ſtream with good effect and pictureſque beauty. This ſituation is evidently well adapted to health and cleanlineſs, and never fails to ſtrike the eye of the traveller with pleaſure. It hath been fatally diſregarded in a ſituation naturally the moſt favourable, and perhaps the moſt beautiful in the whole iſland; I mean, at Kelſo. This town, ſeated on the bank of the loveliеſt river the eye can behold, ſhares in none of its beauties; but had the plan I propoſe been followed out,—had the ſtreet which commenceth at the Duke of Roxburgh's gardens formed one range of buildings, following the curvature of the Tweed, and, at a proper diſtance, and for a conſiderable length been carried along thoſe delightful banks,—imagination itſelf cannot conceive a ſituation ſo delightful and pleaſing. The pleaſant aſpect and utility which ariſe from the plan of a ſquare or circle, is afforded,

and

and in no contemptible degree, by a village ſituated in that county. I ſpeak of the village of Denholm, on the eſtate of Douglas of Cavers. It appears, tho' more imperfectly, at the villages of Gifford and of Ormiſton in Eaſt Lothian; and many of your readers will be able to recollect, that when the beauty and cleanlineſs of villages have been ſpoken of, thoſe I have ſelected have always been mentioned. The contraſt, from long uninterrupted narrow ſtreets, cloſely built on the ſide of dirty roads, to the diſgrace of all concerned, criminally preſents itſelf every where; and it is impoſſible, without even feeling indignation, to remark, that in the late erections, by feus or otherwiſe, this ſhameful and unneceſſary plan hath been adopted. I obſerve this to have taken place lately to a great extent on the road to Dalkeith from Edinburgh, and the road to Newbattle. In the range of houſes erected for the new coalleries on the eſtate of Drum, without a ſingle interval, you find to the number of 30, 40, or 50 houſes by the ſide of the road; before whoſe doors is accumulated filth of every kind; noiſome to the paſſenger, and more permanently noxious to the inhabitant. I ſay, all this ought to have been avoided, and might have been avoided. I wiſh then it were obſerved by proprietors of land, who have it in their power to make a choice, as a maxim not to be queſtioned, that the ſide of a high way ought never to be the ſite of a village; and that in every inſtance it ought to be avoided. The children of the cottagers have no place for their ſports, they are expoſed to danger from the traveller, who, in his turn, is expoſed alſo, in paſſing, to danger from dogs, cloaths hanging out, or whatever is expoſed to view. To many of them the idea is ſuggeſted, in conſequence of the local ſituation, of turning their houſe into an alehouſe, to them the commencement of idleneſs; bringing in its train, poverty, wretchedneſs, and ſorrow; and this ſuggeſts an idea of general utility in county police, that the public roads ought uniformly to be conducted, not *through* towns and villages, but by them. I am at a loſs to conjecture what advantage was ſuppoſed to be derived from the contrary practice ſo ſcrupulouſly followed: none ſurely to the traveller, who is uniformly retarded by it: none ſurely to the tradeſman or manufacturer, who is interrupted in his occupation, or tempted to loſe a little of his time in gazing at novel ſights: neither do I ſuppoſe that the ſhop-keeper gains one more cuſtomer by it. Every purpoſe would be completely gained, and with mutual advantage, were the public roads to lead along the ſide of a town, with ſpacious, and (when it either would be ſuitable or could be admitted,) with magnificent entries into the ſtreets. I cannot better enforce or illuſtrate this to your readers, than by bringing to the remembrance of ſuch as have felt it, the inconvenience of travelling northwards, thro' the ſtreets of the Links of Kirkcaldy and Path-head; and with what joy, at low-water, a traveller leaves them to go by the ſea ſands.

Having fixed what ought to be the form and ſituation of a village, a queſtion ariſeth—What ought to be its extent? As I here confine myſelf to a general outline, (for the ſubject would require and exhauſt a volume) to ſecure the great objects of cleanlineſs, health, and comfort, I would propoſe that they ſhould be what might be conſidered as ſmall: that in a populous part of the country they ſhould be numerous, rather than large; and that the "goodly proſpect," which Thomſon's pencil hath ſketched, ſhould "ſpread around of cities, towns, and villages." Inſtead therefore of accumulating in one ſpot the whole of the tradeſmen, artiſts, and manufacturers in a pariſh,

I think

I think it would be of eſſential conſequence, that they ſhould be parcelled out amongſt the different baronies of which it may conſiſt. On this head, the practice in ſome parts of Scotland hath been not a little curious, particularly in that part which lies towards the Engliſh borders. It is well known with what fierceneſs the two nations contended together before the union of the two kingdoms; but theſe national diſputes were trifling and mild in compariſon of the warfare which was unceaſingly waged between the ſubjects of the two ſtates whoſe poſſeſſions lay contiguous. A ſyſtem of ſlaughter and barbarous devaſtation was maintained with a conſtancy and ſeverity almoſt unparalleled in any hiſtory. There was no ſafety for either ſide but in union. Whoever dwelt apart became an eaſy and certain prey to the invading robber. Around the baron's caſtle, or tower, the houſes of the tenantry and dependents, with tradeſmen of every deſcription, were cloſely huddled together. The diſperſion of this rabble could not be made, till, by the union, peace was eſtabliſhed—by degrees it took place. Almoſt the whole of the farm-ſteadings in that tract of country are of a date poſterior to that event. When they removed, to dwell on the grounds they cultivated, the inhabitants of the general village did often, or at leaſt partially remove with them, forming a ſeries of ſub-villages over the country, whoſe inhabitants were ready to aſſiſt at the ſtated periods in the labours of agriculture; and altogether preſenting a ſtate of ſociety favourable to ſimplicity of manners and comparative innocence and happineſs. From cauſes, I ſhall not, at preſent, attempt or ſtop to inveſtigate, this ſtate of things hath been conſiderably changed. The houſes have many of them fallen into ruin: tradeſmen, and even labourers, have been compelled to flee into the towns; ſmall tenants, or farmers, have been ſwallowed up by the more opulent or enterpriſing: and ſome parts of the country ſtript of its due proportion of inhabitants. I ſhould be happy to ſee an attempt made to remedy the evil; to ſee the landlord and his wealthy tenantry co-operating, in inviting back to the country and pure air the ſallow tradeſman and artiſt, from the pent-up and unwholeſome city, to regain healthful looks and happineſs.

The way in which this may be done with eaſe and mutual benefit, if theſe looſe thoughts ſhall be conſidered worthy of a place, I ſhall probably make the ſubject of a future correſpondence. From conſidering the proportion of numbers which ſhould form a village, it is impoſſible not to take a curſory ſurvey of the tendency to overgrowth in moſt of, what are called, our thriving and great towns. It perhaps would be a bold ſtep, and even imprudent, in the Legiſlature itſelf, to fix their limits, or prevent men poſſeſſed of talents or capital from chooſing that place as the theatre for their exertions which they may think beſt. But certainly, in the additions which are made, a regard ſhould be paid to health, comfort, and what is externally pleaſant; and if this is a juſt ſtandard, a ſevere cenſure muſt fall on thoſe who are carrying on the new buildings in many places around the old capital of this kingdom. We flattered ourſelves that we had eſcaped from ſuch narrow, filthy ſtreets, as the Cowgate; from aſcents ſo painful as in many of the buildings around the Parliament Cloſe, which appear like Alps on Alps; *Pelion ſuper Oſſam:* but we ſee theſe moſſes, not only rivalled, but abſolutely eclipſed, by the lanes of Roſe and Thiſtle ſtreet; and the buildings at the head of Leith walk, and around St James's Square, in irregularity, inconvenience and confuſion: "With the wide world before them,"

them," from Pentland to the Forth, why crowd together, and conſpire againſt each other's health, comfort, and peace?

The inhabitants of Queen Street, with the enchanting proſpect before them, boaſted, and juſtly boaſted of the beauty and ſuperiority of their ſituation, fanned by breezes from the ſea, or the fields around; they ſought for no country reſidence; and huſbands, on this ground, refuſed the indulgence to their ſpouſes; but the glory of Queen Street is faſt paſſing away. The place which with their eyes they ſaw, they ſhall ſoon ſee no more; and the beauties which with their eyes they beheld, they ſhall behold no more. The truth is, New Edinburgh occupies too little ſpace; it hath too few ſquares; its ſtreets are too long, and with too few interruptions of public and marked buildings; and, in defiance of much that may be ſaid, there is an uniformity that renders it inſipid and tireſome. By expanding and ſpreading out even the buildings which are around, it might, within its circuit, have comprehended and exhibited the beautiful variety of river, hill, and dale. But I ought to intreat forgiveneſs for this digreſſion from rural ſcenery to the ſtreets of the metropolis. There is one part of the ſubject which I have not yet taken under review—the ſituation of villages as connected, not only with the health and comfort, but with the morality of the people: but this ſpeculation I ſhall defer to a future Number.

AGRESTIS.

## *Inquiry after a Work of* STRITTERS.

IN the preface to the 1ſt vol. of Memoriæ Populorum, olim ad Danubium, &c. incolentium e ſcriptoribus Hiſtoriæ Byzantinæ erutæ & digeſtæ a J. Gotthelf Strittero," (Petrop. 1771) the author informs his readers, that his work will be completed in four volumes. The two firſt I have ſeen; can any of your readers inform me whether the third and fourth, which were to contain the nations of Turkiſh and Tartaric origin, and thoſe nations which inhabited between the Caſpian and the Euxine, have yet been publiſhed? The fourth volume was alſo to contain the ſcattered notices of the Byzantine hiſtorians, on the ancient and uncertain hiſtory of the Scythæ, Maſſagetæ, Sarmatæ, &c.

Stritter alſo mentions in this preface, that he had made collections reſpecting the Franks, Perſians, Armenians, and Iberians, from the ſame hiſtorians; but that he had not at that time determined on their publication. Have they ever been publiſhed? *U.*

## *Obſervations on the word* BIGOT.

LYE, in his edition of the Etymologicum Anglicanum of Junius, coincides in opinion with Cambden, Skinner, and Menage, reſpecting the derivation of this word. They ſuppoſe that it is derived from the expreſſion uſed by Rollo; who, when he was deſired to comply with the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, and kiſs the foot of Charles the Simple, refuſed, exclaiming, in his own language, *ne ſe, by God*, not ſo, by God. *Bigote*, in Spaniſh, ſignifies the whiſkers, or hair, on the upper lip. There are different opinions reſpecting the origin of this meaning of the word. Covarrubia, in his "Teſoro de la lengua Caſtellana," ſays, that *Bigote*

is a French word, and ſignifies a roll of ſugared bread for children; which is ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the hair of the upper lip; as, in Italian, ſuch rolls are called *Mostachi*. He ſuppoſes *Bigot*, in French, *a ſuperſtitious or hypocritical perſon*, to have derived this meaning from the circumſtance of the ancient philoſophers, who claimed the character of ſuperior wiſdom and ſanctity; and braggadocios, who wiſhed to be thought courageous, ſuffering their beards, or muſtachios, to grow. Sancho Brocenſa, quoted by Covarrubia, ſays that *Bigote* is a German or Gothic word, and is uſed to ſignify the muſtachios, becauſe when the Germans ſwore by God, they took hold of their beards.

Dillon, in his letters on the "Origin and Progreſs of Spaniſh Poetry," gives the following account of the circumſtances which gave riſe to this ſingular meaning of the Spaniſh word *Bigote*. "When the emperor Charles' German ſoldiers quarrelled with their Spaniſh comrades, they uſed to ſwear in German *by Got*, laying hold of their whiſkers, from whence the Spaniards, miſtaking the meaning of the word, have called whiſkers ever ſince by the name of *Bigotes*, though the the original word is *Mostacho*, from the Greek word μυσαξ, the *upper lip**."

## *On the Synonymes,—With and By.*

IT is ſurpriſing that we are ſtill without any well executed work on Synonymes. The ſynonymes in the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, have been accurately examined and illuſtrated with conſiderable preciſion and clearneſs. The Abbe Gerard's "Synonymes Françoiſe," is a work well known in this country: the plan, and many of the diſtinctions pointed out and explained in this work, might afford conſiderable aſſiſtance and direction to any perſon who would undertake a ſimilar work on the Engliſh ſynonymes. At preſent we have only two: one executed in a careleſs and imperfect manner, in two vols. 12mo. which is ſaid to have been compiled by that notorious bookmaker, Dr Truſler: the other, written by Mrs Piozzi, is better calculated to amuſe by the anecdotes it contains, than to inſtruct or enlighten by its definitions and examples. Dr Blair has explained a few ſynonymous words in his Lectures on the Belles Lettres: many of his obſervations are juſt; but we apprehend that he is not accurate in his explanation of the difference between the prepoſitions *with* and *by*. They are certainly not uſed in their appropriate diſtinct ſenſe in the paſſage which he quotes from Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland. "When one of the old Scottiſh kings was making an inquiry into the tenure by which his nobles held their lands, they ſtarted up and drew their ſwords: "*By* theſe, ſaid they, we acquired our lands, and *with* theſe we will defend them." *By* theſe we acquired our lands,—ſignifies the more remote means of acquiſition, by force and martial deed: and, *with* theſe we will defend them,—ſignifies the immediate direct inſtrument the ſword, which they would employ in their defence." (Blair's Lect. I. 254.) Ariſtarchus (Dr Withers) in his "Treatiſe on the Principles of Compoſition," p. 393, has clearly proved that

* If the word *Bigote* had been introduced firſt into the Spaniſh language, in the time of Charles V. Coverrubia, who publiſhed his "Teſoro," 1611, would certainly have noticed the cauſe of its introduction.

that this quotation from Robertſon does not point out the difference between *with* and *by*. It is evident that the ſword might with as much propriety be conſidered as the immediate direct inſtrument by which the lands had been acquired. But though Ariſtarchus juſtly objects to Dr Blair, he is not more ſucceſsful himſelf, in pointing out the difference between theſe ſynonymes. The etymological meaning of *with*, will mark moſt clearly and ſtrongly the difference of its meaning from that of *by*: *with* is derived from the Gothic, *withan*, to join: and therefore ſhould be uſed to expreſs connection: and as the inſtrument uſed may be conſidered as joined to him who uſed it, *with* is properly applied to point out that connection. *By*, in that particular ſenſe, in which it is liable to be ſubſtituted for with, ſignifies the cauſe. John was ſlain *by* Thomas *with* a dagger. Here *by* points out the cauſe, and *with*, the inſtrument which was joined to that cauſe. John, joined to a dagger, or *with* a dagger, ſlew Thomas. If the quotation from Robertſon be changed into the paſſive form, we ſhall immediately and clearly perceive, that *with* ought to have been uſed in both parts of the ſentence. "Our lands were acquired *by* us *with* our ſwords; and our lands ſhall be defended *by* us *with* our ſwords." Dr Blair ſays, "*with* and *by*, both expreſs the connection between ſome inſtrument, or means of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it." If this be correct, what word expreſſes the connection between the agent and the action performed? Certainly *by* is the only word we can employ for this purpoſe.

The difference between *with* and *by* may be placed in another point of view, and thus perhaps rendered more diſtinct, by attending to the difference in meaning between the expreſſions, he was ſlain *by* his horſe; and, he was ſlain *with* his horſe. In the former, the horſe is pointed out to be the cauſe or agent of the man's death, from its connection with the verb through the intervention of *by*; in the latter, the uſe of the prepoſition *with*, determines that the death of the horſe was connected with the death of the man.

It is ſingular that *with* and the correſponding Greek and Latin prepoſitions συν, and con, ſhould in compoſition often denote oppoſition; as to *withſtand*, contendere, συμβαλλειν, &c. Theſe meanings of with, &c. ſo different when they are in compoſition, from thoſe attached to the prepoſitions, may perhaps be explained, if we reflect that *with* (and moſt probably the correſponding Greek and Latin words,) ſignifies merely connection, or the junction of one perſon or thing to another; and as this junction may take place for the purpoſe either of mutual aſſiſtance, or mutual oppoſition, the verbs, or words implying action, when *with*, &c. are prefixed, may ſignify either co-operation or oppoſition. To *withſtand* a perſon, is to ſtand *joined to him*: it is difficult to determine why this verb ſhould now be uſed excluſively to denote oppoſition.—May not the Latin prepoſition *contra*, be derived from *contrahere*, to draw together, or one againſt another; and hence receive a ſignification directly oppoſite to *cum*?

*(To be continued.)*

## *On the* ADVANTAGES *of* IMPUDENCE.

I KNOW of no talent more generally uſeful, and at the ſame time more eaſily attainable, than impudence. It may be ſubſtituted for genius, learning, property, and birth. It lies within the reach of all: no ſtudy or application is neceſſary in him who wiſhes to poſſeſs it: let him

him merely diveſt himſelf of all modeſty and diffidence; for wherever impudence fails, it is only becauſe it is not perfect and pure: the failure ariſes from ſome mixture or alloy of bashfulneſs or heſitation.

Perhaps it may be thought that I am ſingular in my opinion: by no means; and, as authority and example are more likely in this, as in many other inſtances, to influence the conduct: I ſhall bring them from writers both ancient and modern. I begin with Menander: his comedies are loſt; but we have ſome fragments of them ſtill remaining. No perſon can doubt that his knowledge of life was accurate and practical, of courſe his character of impudence muſt be allowed to be impartial; a line of his, points out in the plaineſt and ſtrongeſt terms the veneration and high opinion he had of this quality: he is not ſatisfied with addreſſing it as a deity, but he places it in the higheſt rank; he burſts forth in an invocation to impudence in theſe words, Oh impudence, thou art the greateſt of the gods, at this day!

Who ever dived more deeply into human character, and knew more exactly the path which leads to ſucceſs in this world, than Lucian. Hear the advice which he gives; "Above and before all things, be impudent; attack every body without exception or fear; rail at them, abuſe them, and confidently aſſert that they are miſtaken; then you will fix the eyes of all upon you, and they will ſet you down as a man of ſuperior learning and merit. Let your language be dogmatical and abuſive; and your tone determined and haughty. Let the ſneer of contempt and the ſmile of ſelf-complacency ſit blended on your face. Obtain a habitual command over your countenance and voice; let the one never be covered with a bluſh, or overſpread with paleneſs; and let the other never heſitate or tremble. In ſhort, clothe yourſelf with impudence; and baniſh every ſpeck of modeſty, diffidence, and ſhame. Any perſon may eaſily become perfect; and the advantages of this character are great and numerous. There is no neceſſity for learning, ability, or virtue, to obtain fame, reputation for knowledge, and reſpect: there is a much ſhorter, more direct, and more eaſy path. Even though you were one of the moſt illiterate vulgar, you muſt not deſpair of being ſucceſsful in the world and of gaining admiration, provided you be notoriouſly impudent." (Lucian Vit. Auct.)

*Osborne*, an Engliſh writer, who lived in the middle of the 17th century, wrote and publiſhed, Advice to his ſon. As he was much engaged in active and public life in the time of the civil wars, it is to be ſuppoſed that his advice was the reſult of extenſive obſervation and perſonal experience. He is warm in his praiſe of impudence.—"Impudence, ſays he, is no Virtue; yet able to beggar them all, being for the moſt part in good plight, when the reſt ſtarve, and capable of carrying her followers up to the higheſt preferments; as uſeful in a court as armour in a camp." Hudibras has, in two lines, ſummed up the advantages of impudence;

> For he that has but impudence,
> To all things has a fair pretence.

I think I have brought forward enough to inſpire a deſire of becoming impudent: I ſhall merely add, to the rules and advice given by Lucian, the precept of Cicero; as many, who endeavour to become impudent, fail in their attempts from not attending to it: "*Qui ſemel verecundiæ fines tranſierit, oportet eſſe gnaviter impudentem.*"

## Passage *in* Don Quixotte mistranslated.

IN the tranſlations of Don Quixotte, by Motteux and Ozell, the following expreſſion occurs in the deſcription of Roſinante: "his bones ſtuck out like the corners of a Spaniſh real:" in Smollet's tranſlation we are informed in a note that a Spaniſh real is a coin of a very irregular ſhape, not unlike the figure in geometry, called Trapezium; and hence, the explanation and propriety of the compariſon. In a French tranſlation (Paris 1704,) it is rendered, "qoi qu'il eut autant de javars que de jambes;" none of theſe tranſlations convey the meaning of the original paſſage; and the Spaniſh ſcholar may in vain conſult Pineda, Baretti, or Nieuman. In the Dictionaire portatif et de prononciation Eſpanol Francois par Cormon; *Quarto* is ſaid to ſignify, among other things, crevaſſe depuis la couronne du pied du cheval; a crack in a horſe's hoof. Hence, it is evident, that Cervantes meant to pun upon the double meaning of the word quarto; which is both a defect in a hoof of a horſe, and a coin, ſeventeen of which make a real; a unque tenia mas quartos que un real.—Garcia Cabrero, in his Elements of Farriery, quoted by Dillon (Origin of Spaniſh Poetry, p. 97.) endeavours very gravely to account for this application of *quarto* in the following manner: "To explain the reaſon, why this accident is called by the name of a *quarto*, I am perplexed; not being certain or convinced by the reaſons given me by different perſons: ſome ſay it is, becauſe it falls on the fourth part of the hoof; others, becauſe the animal by this means loſes the fourth part of its value: to the firſt I anſwer, that I am unacquainted with the exact dimenſions of a *quarto*; to the ſecond, that if the accident is of the compound kind, though the animal was ever ſo valuable before, it becomes then not only not worth a *quarto*, but not even an *octavo*."

*N.*

## Inquiry concerning *Dr* Lawson.

CAN any of your readers give me any information about Dr J. Lawſon, and a treatiſe *de Nihilo*, quoted as his by Pott, in his work *de Zinco?* He is ſaid to have been one of the firſt who obtained zinc from calamine, by the addition of ſome inflammable ſubſtance. Dr Watſon, in his Chemical Eſſays, IV. 34. and Beckman, in his Hiſtory of Inventions, III. 94. on the authority of the former, mention him; but neither ever met with the work referred to by Pott. Pryce, in his Mineralogy of Cornwall; and Campbell, in his Political Survey of Britain, mention his perſeverance and final ſucceſs in his attempts to ſeparate zinc from calamine. The latter adds, that Lawſon died before he derived any benefit from his diſcovery. He was a native of Scotland, and lived about the middle of the 18th century.

*Z.*

## Notices *on the* Early History *of* Falconry.

IN looking over the Scots Magazine for 1802. I obſerved in the "Strictures on Laing's Diſſertation on the poems of Oſſian," (October, p. 805.) the following aſſertions: "The Thracians and Britons uſed hawking;

hawking; the Romans knew it in the time of Pliny, and may have derived it from one of them. Nemeſianus writes expreſsly *de Aucupio.*" An author in the Exeter Eſſays makes the ſame aſſertions, though for a different purpoſe. He endeavours to prove that hawking was known to the Britons and Aſiatics, at a time when the reſt of the world, with the exception of the Thracians, were ignorant of it; hence he infers, that the Britons were of Aſiatic origin. No doubt can be entertained that Falconry was common even in the time of Ariſtotle among the Thracians; but it appears to have been confined to them, or at leaſt not to have been introduced into Italy, till ſeveral centuries after Chriſt. There is no evidence from Pliny, that the Romans knew it in his time; he merely mentions that it was the cuſtom in Thrace for men to hunt along with trained hawks; and from his particularly decribing it as a Thracian cuſtom, and making uſe of the expreſſion, "Traditum eſt," it is plain that in his time it was not known in Italy. Indeed both he and Ælian, who lived in the time of Alexander Severus, and who alſo notices it as a Thracian cuſtom, appear to have taken their account implicitly and almoſt literally from Ariſtotle. There are two paſſages, one in Martial, the other in Apuleius; which Beckman, in his hiſtory of inventions, conſiders as plain proofs of the common practice of falconry in Italy in their time; but theſe paſſages prove only that the art was known to theſe authors; not that it was followed in Italy, or even that they had ever witneſſed it. Gibbon ſuppoſes that it was firſt introduced into Italy by the Lombards in the 5th century; and it is worthy of remark, that the word "falco" is firſt uſed by Julius Firmicus, who lived in the 4th century: an etymology of it may alſo be found in Verrius Flaccus, whoſe age is uncertain, but who muſt have lived at or before the time of Macrobius (4th century,) as his work de Signif. Verborum, is quoted in the Saturnalia. The author of the "Strictures on Laing's diſſertation," refers to no authority in proof of his aſſertion, that the ancient Britons uſed Hawking: the Exeter Eſſayiſt, from whom I am inclined to believe that the author of the ſtrictures borrowed this aſſertion; quotes Gildas in proof of this point. But the words of Gildas will not bear him out: this author compares Maglocunus to a dove, frightened at the noiſe of the dogs, and flying from the talons of the hawk. There is here no ground for the inference, that the hawks were acting in concert with the dogs, or employed for the purpoſe of fowling. The author of the ſtrictures ſays, Nemeſianus writes expreſsly *de Aucupio.* I ſhould be glad to know whence he got this information. The only work of Nemeſianus I ever ſaw or heard of is entitled Cynegeticon; and it is certainly a very ſtrong preſumptive evidence of the non exiſtence of falconry among the Romans, and of its not being an art generally prevalent any where, till ſome centuries after Chriſt, that Gratian, Nemeſianus, and Oppian, all of whom wrote expreſsly and fully on the different kinds of hunting, are entirely ſilent reſpecting falconry. Even if a treatiſe of Nemeſianus had been written de Aucupio, how could it prove the prevalence of falconry in his time? *Aucupium* means ſimply bird-catching, without any reference to the mode.

Before I conclude, it may be proper to mention, that the art of falconry appears to have been followed with much ſkill and earneſtneſs, among the Mexicans, at the time of their conqueſt by the Spaniards. This circumſtance, which is unnoticed by Robertſon, appears from ſeveral of the Spaniſh writers on Mexico; particularly Gomara and de Solis. The former

former relates, that the principal diverſion of Montezuma, in his excurſions, was hunting by means of eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey; and that hares, ſtags, &c. were frequently ſlain by their aſſiſtance. Others, he adds, go a hawking with different kinds of nets and lures *. It appears from de Solis, that Montezuma, had in his aviary, ſeveral ſpecies of birds, excellently trained for falconry †. *S.*

### *Obſervations on* Coffee.

EVERY perſon who has been on the Continent, muſt have remarked, that the coffee he meets with there, both at the inns and in private families, is far ſuperior in ſtrength, flavour, clearneſs, to the coffee prepared in this country. Foreigners are alſo ſtruck immediately with the difference between the coffee which they meet with in the firſt houſes here, and that which they have been accuſtomed to, even in very inferior inns, in ſmall towns on the Continent. St Foud particularly and ſtrongly remarks it in his travels through England, &c. As this beverage, when well prepared, is very grateful to the palate, and beneficial in many reſpects, but exceſſively diſagreeable, and certainly not very wholeſome, when it is improperly managed, I ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents, who know the detail of the proceſs, by which it is made on the Continent, to communicate it through your Magazine.

I have inquired of ſeveral who have been abroad for a conſiderable time, but moſt of them were entirely ignorant on this ſubject; and thoſe who pretended to information, could give it only generally, or rather theoretically: even thoſe who ſaid they had ſeen it made, differed in many particulars reſpecting the proceſs. It is well known that the Turkey coffee is ſuperior in ſtrength and flavour to that which comes from the Weſt Indies. Which kind is uſed on the Continent; and by what marks can the one be diſtinguiſhed from the other?

A Coffee Drinker.

### *Memoirs of the Progress of* Manufactures, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

THE following method of forming a compoſition poſſeſſing all the properties of Indian Ink, has been diſcovered by Thomas Gill, Eſq. Having prepared a ſize of the conſiſtence of jelly, by boiling parchment ſlips, or cuttings of glove leather, or in its ſtead a quantity of good glue of the ſame conſiſtence, mix ſome of it with fine lamp black, obtained by holding an earthen plate over the flame of a candle, while the plate is warm. This black requires no grinding, and produces an ink of the ſame colour as Indian ink; it works as freely with the pencil, and is equally tranſparent. If a little ſpiritous extract of muſk be added, it will give it the ſmell alſo of Indian ink. It has been generally ſuppoſed that Indian ink was made from the ink of the cuttle fiſh,—from burnt fiſh bones,—from burnt peach ſtones, from extract of liquorice, &c.

It appears from the experiments of M. Klaproth of Berlin, that the old Greek coins are compoſed of copper with much ſmaller quantities of lead and tin, and that the old Roman coins conſiſt of copper with a conſiderable quantity of zinc.

In 1800, a ſmall lake near Lubo-

ten,

* Gomara Cron. de la Nueva Eſpan, c. 84,

† De Solis Conqueſta, &c. L. iii. c. 14.

ten, in the department of Poren in South Pruſſia, ſeemed to be covered with ſpots of red, in ſome places with ſpots of green, and in others with ſpots of violet. When the lake was frozen, the ice for three lines in thickneſs, was of the ſame red, blue, and green colour which the water had exhibited. A quantity of the water in the lake was analyſed by M. Klaproth, who ſuppoſes that the colours aroſe from a vegetable ſubſtance analogous to Indigo, which in the art of dyeing ſometimes changes to green. He attributes the red colour to an optical illuſion occaſioned by the refraction of the rays of light.

A Philoſophical Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Glaſgow, under the direction of Dr Meikleham. It is much to be wiſhed that its example may ſtimulate to exertion the philoſophical and antiquarian ſocieties of the metropolis of Scotland.

The Board of Agriculture has offered the Golden Medal to the perſon who ſhall build, and deſcribe to the board, the cheapeſt cottage, at the ſame time warm and comfortable; with not leſs than two rooms above, and two below. A plan, elevation, and account of the materials and expence, verified by certificates, muſt be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday of May 1804.—They alſo offer a premium of from Five to Ten Guineas, according to merit, to the perſon who ſhall lay before them the model of the beſt and cheapeſt cottage, on a ſcale of one inch to a foot; with eſtimates of the expence of erecting it. To be produced to the Board on or before the firſt Tueſday of December 1804.

It appears from a recent letter of Dr De Carro's of Vienna, to a London phyſician, that Dr Valli, who innoculated himſelf with the plague, in order to try whether the vaccine is a preventative of that diſeaſe, has at length taken the plague, but is expected to recover. This unfortunate, though public ſpirited phyſician, reminds us of the celebrated Profeſſor Richmann of St Peterſburgh, who loſt his life about the middle of the laſt century, when aſcertaining the connection between lightening and electricity.

Meſſrs Edes and Nichols have lately conſtructed a new Threſhing Mill, in the iſle of Ely, which, with the aid of two women, three boys, and two men, will threſh twenty quarters of wheat, or thirty of oats, in a day.

Near Falcion, a village of about two leagues from Nice, a remarkable cavern has been diſcovered whoſe entrance is formed by a narrow aperture. The interior of the cavern, of which the depth and extent are as yet unknown, exhibits a number of vaſt compartments, which reſemble temples decorated with columns formed by the chryſtallation of water. One of theſe apartments will contain about 400 perſons. The reflection is ſo ſtrong, that a very little light is neceſſary to illuminate the interior in a very ſplendid ſtyle. It has been explored only by a poet and a Roman deſigner, both of whom ſpeak of it with rapture and aſtoniſhment.

A new muſical inſtrument has lately been invented by M. Poulleau of Moſcow, which being played like a harpſichord, is ſaid to imitate the ſound of a fiddle, viol, violencelli, and *viol d'amour*.

In the foreſt of Mount *Grediſtye*, in the county of Hunyade, in Tranſylvania, ſome remains of an extenſive ancient city have been diſcovered, but nothing which can lead to a knowledge of its name.

A new muſical inſtrument, which has been denominated *Melodica*, has been invented by Peter Rieffelgen, a native of Copenhagen. In this inſtrument the ſound is produced in a manner quite new, by the friction of metal forks againſt a moveable metal cylinder, which is effected by

by ſtraining or ſlackening the forks by means of keys like thoſe of an organ. As this invention is proved by judges to be quite new, and ſuperior to any inſtruments of a ſimilar conſtruction called *Harmonica*, his Daniſh majeſty has granted his royal letters patent, in which the conſtruction, and peculiar excellence of the *Melodica* is fully detailed.

D. M. Lagasca, during a tour through Spain, undertaken at the King's expence, has diſcovered in the neighbourhood of *Pajores* in Aſturia, conſiderable quantities of Icelandic Moſs, which has hitherto been deemed peculiar to the northern regions.

Carbonate of Barytes has lately been diſcovered in a lead mine about 12 miles from Richmond, in Yorkſhire, near the junction of Arkendale and Swaledale.

*Edinburgh*, *Jan.* 20. 1804. } *D. B.*

## Celestial Phenomena *for* February 1804.

*Thurſday, February 2d.*

THE *Second* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 45 minutes and 24 ſeconds after two o'clock in the morning.

N. B. The *Firſt* and *Second* ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the 4th, 7th, 11th, 22d, and 29th of February, at 5 o'clock in the morning, all on the right hand of Jupiter, except that which happens on the 7th. The *Second* and *Third* ſatellites will be in conjunction on the 5th February at 5 o'clock in the morning on Jupiter's right hand; and the *Firſt* and *Third* on the 16th February at the ſame hour, on his left hand.

*Friday, February 3d.*

About 57 minutes and 31 ſeconds after 1 o'clock in the morning, the Firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

*Sunday, February 5th.*

The moon will be in conjunction with Regulus, or *α Leonis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the Lion's heart, at 44 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening.

*Monday, February 6th.*

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *φ Aquarii*, a ſtar of the 5th magnitude, ſituated in one of the windings of the caſcade, in longitude 11ˢ..14°..24′..25″. The latitude of Venus being 1°..10′..50″ ſouth, and that of *φ Aquarii* 1°..2′..7″ the neareſt approach of their centers will be 16′..43″, and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

*Tueſday, February 7th.*

About 27 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, the planet Mercury will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the ſun, or will paſs behind the ſun's body.

*Thurſday, February 9th.*

The *Second* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 17 minutes and 34 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the firſt, third, and fourth, are then ſituated on the oppoſite, namely, the eaſtern ſide of his diſc.

*Friday, February 10th.*

About 50 minutes and 27 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning, the *First* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into its ſhadow.

*Saturday, February 11th.*

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

About 17½ minutes after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, apparent time at Edinburgh, the moon will make her firſt impreſſion on the ſun's limb, at a point 122° from the ſun's vertex on the weſtern part of his diſc. About 28⅓ minutes after 11 o'clock the greateſt obſcuration will take place; and the eclipſe will end about 45 minutes after 12 o'clock noon. The duration of the eclipſe will be 2ʰ..27½ minutes, and the digits eclipſed about 8°..34′ on the ſouthern limb of the ſun.

ſun. At the middle of this eclipſe, the moon's latitude will be about 42′..9″, her horizontal ſemidiameter 16′..4″ and her horizontal parallax, 58′..55″; the ſemidiameter of the ſun is then 16′..15″. At the time of greateſt obſcuration the ſun will be vertical to a point on the earth's ſurface, having 14°..18′..31″ of ſouth latitude, and 7°..55′ of eaſt longitude. The eclipſe therefore will be viſible to Europe, Africa, the weſtern kingdoms of Aſia, and the Eaſtern parts of America. The ſun will riſe eclipſed to thoſe nations, between the tropics, which are under a parallel of longitude 116°..55′ Eaſt of Greenwich, and he will ſet eclipſed to countries ſimilarly ſituated whoſe longitude is 101°. 5′ weſt.

*Friday, February 17th.*

About 44 minutes and 5 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *Firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

*Saturday, February 18th.*

The *Firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will again immerge into his ſhadow at 12 minutes and 41 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

*Sunday, February 19th.*

The planet Mercury will be ſtationary in longitude 10ˢ..8°..25′48″, and latitude 2°..16′..3″ north.

On the ſame day, about 33 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, the *Sun* will enter the ſign *Piſces*, or his longitude will be exactly 11 ſigns.

*Tuesday, February 21ſt.*

The planet Jupiter will be ſtationary in longitude 7ˢ..5°..51′..19″, and latitude 12°..10′..25″.

*Thurſday, February 23d.*

A little before the Moon ſets, ſhe will eclipſe ♄ *Cancri*, a ſtar of the 4th magnitude, ſituated in longitude 4ˢ.. 5°..59′..40″, and lat. 4′..13″ North. The ſtar will immerge behind the darkened limb of the moon at 5½ min. after 5 o'clock in the morning; at which time it is ſituated about 13½ minutes to the north of the moon's center. After continuing eclipſed for 19¾ minutes, the ſtar will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the moon, at 25¼ minutes after 5 o'clock, when it will be 15 minutes north of the moon's center. The moon's ſemidiameter at this time will be 15′..30″, and her horizontal parallax 56′..56″.

*Sunday, February 26th.*

The *Firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 6 minutes and 37 ſeconds after 2 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 40 minutes and 55 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening, the ſecond ſatellite will immerge into Jupiter's ſhadow.

About an hour after the above immerſion, the *Third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, 46 minutes and 33 ſeconds after 12 o'clock, and after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 2ʰ..5′..35″, it will emerge at 52 minutes and 8 ſeconds after two o'clock in the morning.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 21. 1804.* } *D. B.*

# Extracts.

## Observations *on the* Sap *of* Trees *and* Plants.

*By the late M. Daubenton, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory, and Member of the National Inſtitute in France.*

THE ſap of trees and plants is a liquid, without taſte, colour, or ſmell: it ſeems to be different from water. It belongs eſſentially to plants of every deſcription, and it has been preſumed that it performs the ſame functions

functions with regard to plants, as the chyle, the lymph, or the blood, with reſpect to animals. Accordingly the veſſels which conveyed it have been termed lymphatic, or common veſſels; though they might, with more propriety, be denominted ſap veſſels, for it is certain that they contain the ſap, but it is not equally certain that this liquid can be juſtly compared with the lymph. Theſe veſſels are the fibres which form the pets of wood, but we are yet ignorant whether the fibres have a cavity or not; if they are hollow, they are then really veſſels for conveying a liquid; if they have no cavity, they may nevertheleſs form veſſels by their reunion in maſſes, or bundles, and the cavities that will be found between the fibres will be conſidered as veſſels. Whatever may be the conſtruction of theſe veſſels, it is certain that they extend along the roots of the trunk, along the branches and boughs, and that they terminate at the extremity of the leaves, the bloſſoms, and the fruits. The quantity and the motion of the ſap increaſe very ſenſibly in ſpring, and continue, though in a leſs degree, until the rains ſucceed the heats of ſummer, as it uſually happens in the month of Auguſt. At that time the ſap reſumes its activity, and it is uſually termed the Auguſt ſap. In winter, however, the motion of this liquid ſeems to ceaſe, though it ſtill produces ſenſible effects in the roots and buds of plants. It is certain that the ſap has a kind of motion in its veſſels; and many experiments have been made with a view to aſcertain, whether it was a circulation reſembling that of the blood in animals, or whether it was only a vertical courſe from top to bottom, or from the bottom to the top, or otherwiſe oblique in every direction. Each of theſe opinions is ſupported by able and celebrated partiſans. Malpighi, Major, Parent, Mariotte, Lahire, &c. have maintained the circulation of the ſap. Dodart, Duclos, Magnol, &c. advance a contrary opinion. But the proofs furniſhed by either party are not ſuppoſed to decide the conteſt. It appears to me that the partiſans of the circulation of the ſap were too much prepoſſeſſed in favour of the analogy which they ſuppoſe to exiſt between the vegetable and the animal economy; they were inclined to believe, without reaſonable grounds, that the circulation of the blood in animals furniſhed a demonſtrative proof of the circulation of the ſap in the vegetable kingdom. For my part, I am of opinion, that it ſhould lead to a contrary concluſion: If they had compared even the beſt organized plant, a tree for inſtance, with an animal equally well organized after its own nature; as for example, any quadruped; on this ſuppoſition, it will be acknowledged that the number, the perfection, and the activity of their reſpective organs, are ſo very different that we ſhall have every reaſon to preſume a vaſt diſſimilarity in the firſt moving principle of the ſolid and fluid parts that compoſe the objects which are drawn into compariſon.

Although a tree may have its birth, its growth, and its decay, and death, like an animal, yet theſe general points of reſemblance are diſtinguiſhed by a marked difference in the organization, and the mechaniſm of their bodies; and though it may be eſſentially neceſſary to a tree to be provided with a moving fluid to preſerve its exiſtence, yet we ought not to conclude from that circumſtance, that this liquid circulates like the blood in animals, and that conſequently a tree is furniſhed with parts that correſpond to the heart, and to the arteries and veins, that ſerve as inſtruments and vehicles for the circulation

culation of the blood in animals. In fact, ſimilar parts have never been diſcovered in vegetables. On the ſuppoſition of the circulation of the ſap, it will follow that it muſt make a complete revolution in all the parts of the plant, ſeparately taken, ſince it has been obſerved that a tree does not die when it has been cut down cloſe to the ground, and that a great number of vivacious plants ſubſiſt during the winter, after they have loſt their entire trunks. Beſides the multiplication of plants by ſuckers, layers, and ſlips, would prove that all theſe parts had a complete circulation from the time when they were attached to the plant from which they were removed. It is therefore evident, that the courſe of the ſap is not real circulation, but a movement in different directions, which can extend to every part of the plant, and ſubſiſt ſeparately in each. There is no difference of opinion reſpecting the motion of the aſcending and the deſcending ſap. The aſcending motion is the moſt evident; there are ſeveral proofs that eſtabliſh it, ſuch as the progreſſive movement of the ſap to the tops of trees, a great force of ſuction in the roots, the aſcenſion of the tears of the vine in tubes adapted to that plant, the tranſpiration of vegetables, &c. It ſeems that the ſap has leſs diſpoſition to deſcend than to aſcend, and that the productions of the deſcending ſap are weaker and leſs durable than thoſe of the aſcending. It is, however, placed beyond doubt, that the ſap deſcends from the top to the bottom of plants. It is proved by this circumſtance, that when a tree is planted near enough to two other trees, to be engrafted with them, by means of the contiguity of the branches, as ſoon as the grafts are well formed, we may pull down, or cut the engrafted tree without its decaying, becauſe the two other trees furniſh it, by means of the engrafting, with ſap ſufficient to keep it alive; we muſt therefore conclude that the ſap deſcends into all the parts of this tree, which are placed lower than the branches which are engrafted on it. We have another proof of the deſcenſion of the ſap: when we make an inciſion on the trunk of a maple tree of Canada, in order to extract the lymphatic and ſaccharine liquid which it contains, it will be ſeen that the liquid flows only from the higher part of the inciſion.

If we ſtrip off an entire ring of bark, of the breadth of a few lines, from a branch of a vine one year old, at the beginning of ſpring a knob or ſwelling takes place at each extremity of the excoriation; but the higher knob is larger than the lower, becauſe it is formed by the deſcending ſap, which is obſtructed in the place from which the bark has been ſtripped. When this happens, that part of the branch which is above the excoriation, is ſenſibly benefited by the ſtoppage of the ſap. The freſh annual coating becomes thicker near the ſcar, and the grapes produced by this part of the branch ripen many days before the reſt, and are much larger than the grapes on the lower part of the branch. The ſame experiment has ſucceeded on the apricot, and ſeveral other fruit trees. Theſe obſervations prove that the ſap aſcends and deſcends in trees and plants; and it has likewiſe been proved that it has a lateral movement. Duhamel attempted an experiment on the body of a young elm, by making two inciſions a ſmall diſtance one above the other, and on the oppoſite ſide, and though theſe inciſions penetrated to the middle of the tree, the ſap aſcended to the top, although the direct and vertical courſe was interrupted by the two inciſions. Hales took two branches of equal ſizes, and made two oppoſite inciſions on one of them; he afterwards immerſed the larger ends of both

branches

branches into ciſterns filled with water, and they pumped the water, and both tranſpired in an equal degree. He made this experiment more ſatisfactory and deciſive, by making four inciſions, and placing them on four different ſides, ſo as to multiply the deviations of the ſap, and make it have recourſe more frequently to the lateral direction.

Many other experiments have been tried, all of which concur in proving that the ſap has not only lateral communications, but likewiſe communications in every direction.

The facility which the ſap finds in the organization of its veſſels, to convey itſelf over every part of the tree, in different directions, has thrown obſtacles in the way of thoſe whoſe inveſtigations were directed towards diſcovering whether the ſap aſcends through the wood, or the bark, or between the wood and the bark. In order to ſolve theſe different queſtions, many efforts have been made, but none have been attended with compelte ſucceſs. Duhamel, De la Baiſſe, and Bonnet, made experiments on this head by means of injections, by plunging into a liquid coloured by their lower extremities, branches taken from different plants; they cut off the parts immerſed, and afterwards they cleft the remainder of the branch, in order to ſee to what height and by what paſſage, the liquid had found its way upwards. In the opinion of Duhamel, theſe injections have proved inconteſtably that the ſap aſcends through the wood in trees, and by the ligneous fibres in plants, and they ſeem likewiſe to prove that the ſap never aſcends through the bark.

## OBSERVATIONS *on the Means of comparing the different Degrees of* INDUSTRY *and* SENSIBILITY, *which are viſible in* BIRDS.

*By M. Lacepede, Member of the Conſervative Senate, and of the National Inſtitute of France.*

A VERY high degree of intereſt and attention is naturally excited by the contemplation of the different kinds of birds. It is a ſubject that preſents the natural hiſtorian with a claſs remarkable in point of form, habits, and qualities; it furniſhes the painter with models of grace and lightneſs, and with a colouring at once brilliant and harmonious; and it exhibits to the poet the moſt captivating imagery, animated compariſons, and ingenious fables to adorn his compoſitions. To the ſame claſs alſo, ſouls endowed with ſenſibility are indebted for the happieſt moments of the fineſt days, the ſweeteſt charms of the moſt delightful ſeaſon, and the innocent amuſements of the happieſt period of human life.

Whatever may lead to a more accurate knowledge of the feathered tribe, and enable us to form a more correct judgement with regard to the faculties peculiar to this claſs, ought therefore to be received with a due degree of complaiſance and reſpect. In the conſideration of this ſubject, we muſt pay proper attention to thoſe qualities of birds which are moſt apt to ſtrike the obſerver; to thoſe that diſcover points of ſimilarity to the intelligence of animals, and which may determine more exactly the degree of inſtinct that has fallen to their ſhare: and the moſt obvious of theſe are their induſtry and ſenſibility.

In order to determine the force of ſenſibility, and the extent of induſtry in ſuch ſpecies, and afterwards

wards to combine from the ſingularities of each, a general picture of theſe faculties conſidered relatively to the entire claſs of birds, it will not be ſufficient to examine with ſcrupulous attention the facts which depend on theſe two qualities, or to ſtudy them with ſagacious diligence, and calculate them with accuracy and preciſion, we muſt, moreover, be enabled to compare, with minute exactneſs, the reſults and obſervations made upon one ſpecies, with thoſe of which every other ſpecies had been the object. With this view, I have judged it expedient to lay before naturaliſts and travellers, a comparative ſcale of the induſtry of the different ſpecies of birds, and likewiſe a comparative ſcale of their different degrees of ſenſibility.

With reſpect to the firſt of theſe, it may be obſerved, that we have no other means of aſcertaining the induſtry of animated beings, beſides the reſults which are derived from that faculty; that is, the greater or leſs degree of perfection that is viſible in their works. In this reſpect, the ſame circumſtance may be obſerved with regard to birds, as to almoſt every deſcription of living creatures: their labours have no further object than the conſtruction, the arrangement, and the comfort of their aſylum. They employ their greateſt exertions in order to prepare and ſecure their habitations, for that period of pleaſure and of pain, of enjoyment and uneaſineſs, in which they are to give birth to a new being, to watch over it with attention, to nouriſh and defend it from the inclemency of the ſeaſons. It is on this occaſion that they diſplay all their reſources, exert their utmoſt induſtry, and put forth all their ſkill and invention. It is therefore in the conſtruction of their neſts, that we muſt ſearch for the veſtiges of their induſtry. It is in the principal differences which are manifeſted in thoſe habitations, that we ſhall find the greater or leſs degree of perfection which is exhibited in the produce of their art; and as theſe differences are very eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, even under ſome points of general uniformity, we have thought proper to introduce them, in order to draw up the comparative ſcale which we venture to recommend to the attention of the friends of Natural Hiſtory.

This ſcale is divided into eight degrees, which are nearly of equal magnitude. In the loweſt point of the ſcale, we place the induſtry of thoſe birds which conſtruct no neſt for themſelves, and invade the aſylum of other birds, ſuch as the cuckoo and the owl; or thoſe that are content with the ſmall ſhelter they may find on the ſhores of the ocean, like the halcyon; or in the ſand, like the oſtrich; in the open fields, like the partridge; or on the ſummit of a craggy rock, like the eagle and the vulture.

The ſecond degree will point out thoſe birds that conſtruct their neſts with clumſy materials, collected without choice, and brought together without care, like the rude habitation which is raiſed on the ſea-ſhore by the large and heavy bird which is known by the name of the albatros.

By the third degree we ſhall deſignate the neſts that are made from materials which are tolerably well ſelected, prepared with attention, and are often carried from a great diſtance; habitations, for inſtance, which are formed with moſs, covered with clay, and lined with tender herbs and leaves; ſuch as the neſts of blackbirds, and other ſmaller birds.

When the materials are interwoven with a certain degree of ſkill, are applied with art, and connected together by a combination of contrivances, as we may ſee in a particular manner in the neſt of the great bird which is found

found on the ſhores of South America, and which is known by the name of the kamichi; this portion of induſtry comes under the fourth degree on our comparative ſcale.

To the fifth degree it will be proper to aſſign thoſe, whoſe anxiety of reſearch, and attentive diſcernment, induce them to give their neſts the moſt ſuitable poſition, to ſecure them from the dangers that might menace their tender and defenceleſs young; and it is in this manner that the colibris place their ſlender habitation at the extremity of a tapering bough, and conceal it with ſcrupulous concern, by means of the leaves that encircle the ſpreading ſhoots of the brittle branch.

The ſixth degree belongs to the birds that take the greateſt precaution to ſecure the ſafety of their little families, and whoſe habitations, like thoſe of ſeveral ſpecies of ſwallows and tomtits, preſent narrow entrances or winding approaches, a ſort of projection or pent-houſe, and ſeveral diſtinct and ſeparate cavities.

To the ſeventh degree muſt be referred the birds, whoſe females build their cells cloſe to one another; and by a great exertion of induſtry, carry on their operations in concert, and complete their habitations, which are contiguous, and provided with inlets and apertures on a great part of their circumference.

The eighth degree muſt be reſerved for the anis and the caciques, whoſe females, frequently to the number of fifty, emulate the induſtry of the beavers, and confine their neſts, though diſtinct and ſeparate, under a large and general cover, which embraces and protects all their little manſions, and which cannot poſſibly be effected unleſs by a very conſtant and very uncommon combination of concord, ſkill, and reſources. This latter circumſtance forms the moſt elevated point of the induſtry of the feathered tribe; and now we ſhall deſcend from the conſideration of our firſt comparative ſcale, in order to aſcend to a ſcale of a ſimilar conſtruction.

Let us now reckon up the diſtinguiſhing marks of ſenſibility in the ſame birds, and preſent a meaſure of this attribute, divided into eight degrees nearly equal, and on the ſame plan as the former ſcale that repreſents their induſtry.

The ſenſibility of all animals muſt be eſtimated from its effects; and among all the acts which muſt be referred to their ſenſibility, the moſt important and remarkable conſiſt in the nature of the duration of their affection for their mates.

Let us therefore obſerve the habits of the males with regard to the female birds; and theſe habits will furniſh us with the ſcale of ſenſibility, as the labours of the females have provided the comparative ſcale of induſtry.

Our firſt queſtion muſt now be, what birds muſt we place on the firſt degree, and on the loweſt point of our ſcale? The anſwer is, that ſpecies the males of which abandon their mates before they begin to prepare the aſylum in which they depoſite their eggs. What ſpecies comes more peculiarly under the ſecond degree? that, the males of which continue with their females during the greater part of the time which is employed in the conſtruction of their neſts. It is unneceſſary to furniſh inſtances of theſe two feeble degrees of ſenſibility. To the third degree we ſhall refer the *caciques*, which we have already mentioned; the induſtry of which birds has often excited the admiration of the inhabitants of South America. They are more conſtantly with their females, nor do they forſake them when they are occupied in building their neſts, in the conſtruction of which they lend

lend their assistance, and finish them with that degree of patience and industry which excites the wonder of the Natural Historian.

The fourth degree exhibits to us that species, the males of which guard and protect their mates during the long fatigues of incubation. They carry to them a part of that nourishment which is so necessary to their subsistence, and endeavour to charm, by their songs, the tediousness of an incubation which is prolonged for several days. Among these we must rank some woodcocks of South America; some yellow-hammers which are not to be found in our quarter of the globe; and the nightingale, whose tender and affecting melodies the echoes of the peaceful woods so frequently repeat, in the stillness of the calm night, and in the delightful season of his loves. A more affectionate concern which induces the male to hatch in concert with the female the eggs which she has laid, is indicated by the fifth degree on our comparative scale. We delight to behold this remarkable attachment in the numerous and beautiful tribes of parrots, and in the family of fly-birds, that keep within the torrid zone, waving with a brilliant lustre, and glittering with gold, with diamonds, and rubies, and which have received from nature an equal portion of sensibility and beauty. We are not less delighted in viewing the same affection in the dusky-coloured birds of the northern ocean, that are, with little variation, exposed amidst rocks covered with snow, and amidst enormous masses of ice.

We reserve the sixth degree for that class, the males of which, like those of the storks and the *drontes*, (if the latter are still in existence), participate the assiduity and tender concern of the female for their unfledged young.

In the seventh degree, we behold the pelicans, and some wild pigeons, the males of which as well as the females prepare in their mouths the necessary nourishment for their tender offspring.

Finally, the eighth degree is justly appropriated to those male birds, whose attachment is stronger and more durable, and which induces them to continue with their mates, to assist them and defend them, for a long period after their young are on the wing. On this highest degree of the scale we must place some starlings, or sea-swallows, and a few of the species of pheasants. In this point we likewise meet with the partridges, which we have mentioned in another part of our scale, with an inferior degree of industry; and if, after we have compared the sensibility and industry of different birds, we make a fresh comparison of their instinct or intelligence, how many new instances of a different description, which are worthy the attention of the philosopher, shall we not perceive, in the distribution of these three attributes, and in the portion of those faculties which nature has wisely allotted to every species of birds? As for the rest, it is easy to imagine, that in order to establish a vigorous comparison between the different species, whose industry or sensibility shall be described, with reference to scales, such as we have adopted, it will be necessary to point out in the conclusions drawn from these qualities, how much is to be ascribed to the influence of climate on the bird, to the elevation of the temperature of the air during the time of incubation, to the quality of the nourishment best adapted to each class, to the solitude of its retreat, to the number of its enemies, to the strength of the arms it has received for attack or defence, to the largeness of its wings, to the swiftness of its flight, the force of its beak, the dimensions of its feet, the form of those

thoſe inſtruments with which nature has furniſhed it, in order to collect, prepare, unite, and arrange the materials of its neſt. It is, therefore, the greater or leſs perfection diſcoverable in the conſtruction of their neſts, that marks the different degrees of induſtry in birds; and it is their conſtancy, and the extent of their attention to their mates, that brings to light the various degrees of their ſenſibility. By adopting theſe two comparative ſcales, and employing them with diſcernment, it may be poſſible to diſcover relations of important conſequence to the Naturaliſt, and ſome which may not be altogether uſeleſs to the moſt profound metaphyſician.

As theſe truths muſt neceſſarily be numerous, ſuſceptible of many applications, and fertile in analogous reſults, they may provide means to the natural philoſopher of arriving at more ſublime and general principles; he may advance from approximation to approximation, and from ſummit to ſummit, in a manner, till he arrives at the moſt unbounded proſpects. He will be enabled, with a degree of leſs imperfection, to come to a nearer knowledge and inſight of that myſterious and all-powerful nature, which is the model of all induſtry, the origin of all ſenſibility, and the primary fountain of talents, virtue, and happineſs.

## *On the* Order *of the* Studies *of a* Rational Philosophy.

*From the French of Bonnet.*

I Have already given it as my opinion, that the choice of the objects of ſtudy ought to depend on the natural bent and qualifications of the mind; but, in caſe that the mind is nearly equally diſpoſed to different kinds of ſtudy, it is evident, that it ought to attach itſelf principally to thoſe, which tend moſt ſtrongly and directly to ennoble the mind and the heart.

The Deity, Man, and the Univerſe, are the proper objects of a rational Philoſophy: and theſe objects are, without exception or doubt, the moſt important of thoſe which lye within the ſphere of human knowledge.

Man is created for happineſs: he ought therefore to apply himſelf to the inveſtigation and ſtudy of happineſs; and to ſearch, with the moſt anxious care, for thoſe paths which lead to it.

The faculties of man, are the means given him, by which he may obtain happineſs: Truth is the road which leads to it.

The moſt intereſting object which man can ſtudy, is man: pſychology, morals, the law of nature, are the three diviſions of rational philoſophy which are moſt intimately connected with man; they ought therefore to be moſt diligently cultivated by him who is anxious to obtain happineſs.

And ſince it is a certain part of our being which is ſo deſirous of happineſs; the knowledge of that part is neceſſary, previouſly to the ſtudy of happineſs; pſychology, which is properly the ſcience of man, and of the operations of that which conſtitutes his exiſtence; ſhould therefore occupy the firſt rank in the ſcale of the ſtudies of a rational philoſophy.

But the ſearch after happineſs differs not in the ſmalleſt degree from the ſearch after truth: man, therefore, ought to obtain a clear and accurate idea of happineſs: he ought to be able to diſtinguiſh between good and evil, between truth and falſehood: ignorance, error, and prejudice of every kind darken the mind. There is a ſcience, which can diſſipate this darkneſs; and conduct man in his ſearch

ſearch after truth. this ſcience, ſo important in its application, and ſo noble in its end, is Logic.

Logic, therefore, ſhould follow pſychology in the order of philoſophical ſtudies.

Immediately after logic, ethics, or the ſcience of morals, ſhould be cultivated: for the object of ethics is to direct thoſe actions, which man ought always to conſider, as connected with the end he has in view.

The law of nature connects itſelf with the ſcience of morals: both have the ſame foundation, and nearly the ſame object. Man is not an inſolated being; he is linked to his fellowmen: he is connected with a multitude of other beings: his relations ſo numerous, ſo different, with ſo many other beings, influence in a direct manner, and in a high degree, his own happineſs.

But man bears a relation to his Creator; by him he was formed and deſtined for happineſs. After having ſtudied himſelf; and after having employed the powers of his mind in the inveſtigation of thoſe means, which will ſecure the great end he has in view, man ſhould endeavour to arrive at the knowledge of his Creator; this knowledge is the object of natural theology.

And ſince every part of creation is linked together, and every individual being is a conſtituent part of the univerſe; man ought to direct his thoughts and his ſtudy to this concatenated whole, and contemplate it in the ſcience of the world, or coſmology.

But, as all the parts of a rational philoſophy are different branches of one trunk, and as that trunk is ontology, or pure metaphyſicks, it will ſuit well with the progreſs of the human mind, which naturally proceeds from what is concrete, to that which is abſtract; and from what is leſs abſtract, to that which is more abſtract; to finiſh the courſe of ſtudy with ontology, or the ſcience of being in general; and thus to place it in the rear of all the other parts of rational philoſophy. This order is not the moſt ſcientific: it is different from that which moſt authors recommend; but it is at leaſt, the beſt ſuited to the infancy of reaſon. The teacher ought to accommodate himſelf to the wants and imperfections of naſcent reaſon: ideas too abſtract, too far removed from objects of ſenſe, repel the mind of a learner; and need it be ſaid, how neceſſary and important it is to render to him every truth eaſy and pleaſant. Why entangle the entrance of the path you wiſh him to purſue with thorns?

Pure metaphyſics may be regarded in ſome reſpects, as the *Univerſal Science*; ſince it is the *Science of Abſtracts*: it comprehends all the other ſciences, and furniſhes them with thoſe common principles, which are abſolutely neceſſary to them. It habituates the mind to abſtraction from objects of ſenſe; it renders it familiar with a ſpecies of ideas, much more independent than thoſe which are entirely ideas of ſenſe. It increaſes, in a very high degree, the power and the penetration of the mind, and places within its graſp the relations of things the moſt diſtant and complicated.

Such are the principal reflections, which the art of ſtudy preſents to the mind of the philoſopher; and ſuch are the gradations and order which a ſcientific and proper plan, would aſſign. It would be eaſy for me to enlarge and extend theſe reflections: the field is ample; I have confined myſelf to one particular object; it would not be difficult to expand this ſhort ſketch of a ſubject ſo rich in materials. If I were to enter into detail, I ſhould offer my opinion on the manner in which every branch of philoſophy ought to be treated; in order that its proper object may be attained, and inſtruction on that

object be rendered ſure and perfect. I ſhould, above all things, endeavour to ſhew, that the ſyſtems of logic by no means anſwer the end which their authors had in view. Inſtead of preſenting to the young ſtudent logic, active and practical; inſtead of ſhewing him, by examples taken principally from mechanical philoſophy and natural hiſtory, how philoſophy arrives at the diſcovery of truth; they preſent him with a ſtring of rules, diſtinctions, and precepts, better calculated to load the memory than to enlighten the underſtanding, form the judgment, inſpire him with a love of philoſophy; or to unfold that talent for obſervation, ſo productive and important, which of itſelf is a logic, always alive, always active, always inveſtigating, and always wiſe.

## Life *of* Ferber *the* Mineralogist.

*(From the Fourth Volume of General Biography.)*

John James Ferber, an eminent Swediſh mineralogiſt, was born at Carlſcrona on the 9th of September 1743. He received a good education under the care of his father, who was aſſeſſor of the royal college of medicine; and being deſtined for the ſtudy of phyſic, he applied to that branch of knowledge in particular; but he did not confine himſelf within the narrow limits of that ſcience; for his comprehenſive mind ſoon embraced every thing that belongs to the province of natural philoſophy. At a very early period of his life, Von Swaab, a member of the council of mines, and an able mineralogiſt, gave him leave to be preſent during his chemical proceſſes for aſſaying metals; and in the year 1760, he repaired to Upſal, where he improved himſelf further under the inſtructions of Wallerius, Cronſtadt, Linnæus, and other men of eminence. He reſided alſo at the the obſervatory with Mallet the aſtronomer, and under his directions ſtudied the mathematics and aſtronomy. He profited ſo much by the lectures of Linnæus, and the botanical excurſions which he undertook, that, in the year 1763, he diſputed De prolepſi Plantarum. He entered about the ſame time into an intimate friendſhip with the celebrated Bergman, whoſe Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis he afterwards publiſhed. In the above year he left Upſal, got an appointment in the College of Mines, made a tour through thoſe provinces of Sweden where the principal mines are ſituated, and afterwards wrote at Carlſcrona his "Diarium Floræ Carolicoronenſis," in conſequence of which he received an honorary mark of diſtinction from the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. In the year 1765, he ſet out on his travels, which he continued ſo long and turned to ſo much advantage, that he could with juſtice depend on his own obſervations; and therefore the warmth with which he expreſſed himſelf, and particularly towards ſome philoſophers who had not ſtudied nature on a grand ſcale, in the diſpute carried on reſpecting the origin and ſtructure of mountains, may be accounted for, and in ſome meaſure excuſed. He firſt proceeded to Germany, and reſided ſome time at Berlin, where he ſtudied chemiſtry under Pott and Markgraf; he made a conſiderable ſtay alſo at Leipſic, after which he viſited the German mines in the Hartz foreſt, in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Naſſau, Auſtria, &c.; then the mines in Bohemia, and particularly thoſe in Hungary, where he formed an acquaintance with the celebrated

lebrated Born, who ever after retained for him a ſincere and ſteady friendſhip. He next proceeded to France and Holland, and thence to England, where he examined the mines of Cornwall and Derbyſhire. While he remained in England ſome thoughts were entertained of engaging him to undertake a voyage to the South Sea with Mr (now Sir Joſeph) Banks and Dr Solander. Of almoſt all the mines he viſited, and the countries he travelled through, he wrote valuable deſcriptions, which were publiſhed either by himſelf or his friends, or by ſome of thoſe learned bodies of which he was a member. They have all met with the approbation of mineralogiſts; but his letters on Italy, publiſhed by his friend Born, are particularly intereſting. The Italians themſelves acknowledge that, though a foreigner, he was the firſt who made them acquainted with the natural riches of their country, as Winkelman firſt called their attention to many works of art contained in it, which had before eſcaped their notice. After his return to Sweden, he was invited, in the year 1774, by the Duke of Courland, to be profeſſor of experimental philoſophy and natural hiſtory in the high ſchool of Mittau, which that prince had eſtabliſhed. Here he married, in 1778, Agnes Elizabeth Jacobs, with whom he lived in a ſtate of great conjugal happineſs, and who accompanied him in the long journeys which he afterwards undertook. In the year 1781, with conſent of his prince, and at the requeſt of the king of Poland, he made a mineralogical tour thro' the ſtates of the latter, who rewarded him in a handſome manner for his trouble. In the year 178- he removed to Peterſburg to be profeſſor of the natural ſciences, in conſequence of an invitation from the empreſs Catharine II. who even offered him the directions of all the mines in Siberia; but he declined this office on account of the ſtate of his health, which was not ſuited to the cold of that ſevere climate. In the year 1786 he entered into the ſervice of Pruſſia, and in 1788 made a tour through Anſpach and Deux-Ponts to Switzerland, and thence to France. The obſervations he collected on this occaſion were publiſhed partly by himſelf in two ſmall works, and partly by Manuel, a Swiſs, who had accompanied him ſome time during this mineralogical excurſion, in Hopfner's Magazine for the natural hiſtory of Helvetia. In conſequence of a requeſt made by the magiſtrates of Berne, he undertook a ſecond journey of the ſame kind, with the conſent of his Pruſſian majeſty; but in the month of September that year, he was attacked, during an excurſion among the mountains in Millithal, by a ſtroke of apoplexy, with which he had often been threatened, and being conveyed to Berne, with great difficulty, died there, in the 47th year of his age, after a long and painful illneſs. During his illneſs the magiſtrates of that city behaved to him with great kindneſs and attention, which they continued to his widow after his death. He was buried in one of the church-yards, by the ſide of the celebrated Haller; for whom he had always entertained the utmoſt reſpect. His principal works are: "Briefe aus Welſchland, uber naturliche merk wurdigkeiten dieſes landes," &c.; Letters from Italy reſpecting the moſt remarkable Natural Productions of that Country, addreſſed to the editor, J. E. von Born, Prague, 1773, octavo. A French tranſlation, with notes and obſervations made in the different places by B. de Dietrich, was publiſhed at Straſburgh in 1776: this tranſlation, on account of the notes, is particularly intereſting, becauſe the tranſlator was an Italian, and examined many of the places which

the

the author deſcribes, by which means he was able to confirm Ferber's account, to enlarge it where deficient, and to rectify it where incorrect. "Beitrage zu der mineralgeschichte von Bohmen"; Collections towards a hiſtory of the Minerals of Bohemia; Berlin 1774, octavo, with two plates: an excellent contribution towards the mineralogical hiſtory of the earth in general, and of the kingdom of Bohemia in particular. The author firſt deſcribes the ſituation and diviſion of the Bohemian mines, according to the mountains and different circles, and then proceeds to deſcribe the mines individually. "Beſchreibung des queckſilber-bergwerks zu Idria," &c.; A Deſcription of the Quick-ſilver mines at Idria; Berlin, 1774, octavo, with three plates. This deſcription is taken partly from the obſervations made by the author himſelf at Idria, and partly from an authentic manuſcript, of the accuracy of which he had an opportunity of being convinced by occular teſtimony. As the accounts of theſe mines before publiſhed were exceedingly faulty and deficient, this work met with a very favourable reception. "Bergmaniſche nachrichten von den mineralogiſchen gegenden," &c.; An Account of the mines in the moſt remarkable mineralogical Diſtricts in the Countries of Deux-Ponts, the Palatinate, and Naſſau; Berlin 1776, octavo, with two plates. The author undertook a tour through theſe countries, which were before little known, chiefly with a view of examining the different quickſilver mines, and the nature and ſtructure of the mountains. "Verſuch einer Oryktographie von Derbyſhire;" An Attempt towards an Oryctography of Derbyſhire; Mietau, 1776, octavo, with four copper plates. "Neue Beitrage zur mineralgeſchechte verſchiedener lander;" New Contributions towards the Mineralogical Hiſtory of Different Countries, volume I. ibid, 1778, octavo, with three copperplates. "Phyſicaliſche-metallurgiſche Abhandlungen, uber die Gebirge und Bergwerke in Ungarn," &c.; Phyſico-metallurgic Eſſays on the Mountains and Mines in Hungary, with a deſcription of the Proceſs for manufacturing Iron and Steel in Styria; Berlin 1780, octavo, with four plates. "Nachricht von dern Anquiken der gold-und ribberhaltegen erze," &c. An Account of the Method of extracting Gold and Silver from the Ore in Hungary and Bohemia by Amalgamation; Berlin 1787, octavo. "Unterſuchung der hypotheſe von der ver wandlung der mineraliſchen korper in einander;" Examination of the Hypotheſis reſpecting the Tranſmutation of Mineral Bodies; tranſlated from the tranſactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh, and publiſhed with ſome notes by the ſociety of the Friendly Reſearchers into Nature at Berlin, 1788, octavo. "Mineralogiſche und metallurgiſche Bermerkung in Neufchatel," &c.; Mineralogical and Metallurgic Obſervations made in Neufchatel, Franche-Comte, and Burgundy, in the year 1788, ibid, 1789, octavo, with plates.

## MONTESQUIEU'S SPEECH *in the* ACADEMY *of* SCIENCES *at* BOURDEAUX, *on the 15th November*, 1725,—*On the Motives which ſhould incite us to the Study of the Sciences.*

[*This Speech firſt appeared in the German Minerva of Archenholz, who tranſlated it from a newly-diſcovered manuſcript.*]

THE chief diſtinction between great nations and ſavage tribes is, that the former have applied themſelves to the culture of the arts and ſciences,

ſciences, while the latter have entirely neglected them. Perhaps a great number of nations may even owe their exiſtence to the different ſpecies of knowledge which they poſſeſs. If we had the ſame cuſtoms as the American Indians, it is probable, that two or three European nations would ſoon overpower all the reſt, and perhaps, ſome conquering people, like the Iroqueſe, would boaſt of having eaten up ſeventy nations.

But, not to ſpeak of ſavage nations, if Deſcartes had come to Mexico and Peru a hundred years before Cortez and Pizarro, and had taught theſe people, that men, from the nature of their conformation, could not be immortal; that the ſprings of their bodies are liable to wear out, as well as thoſe of all other machines; that the operations of nature are nothing but the effects of certain laws, and the propagations of certain motions; Cortez would never have ſubdued the Mexicans with a handful of men, nor would Pizarro have been able to overthrow the kingdom of Peru.

Who would venture to aſſert, that this conqueſt, the greateſt which hiſtory records, took place from ignorance of a philoſophical maxim? And yet ſuch was really the caſe, as I ſhall endeavour to ſhew. The Mexicans had no fire arms, but they had bows and arrows; *i. e.* the weapons of the Greeks and Romans. They had no iron, but they had flints, which cut as well as iron, and which they faſtened to the points of their weapons. They had even an excellent military diſcipline, they drew up their troops in cloſe array, and as one ſoldier fell, another filled his place. They had a courageous and undaunted *nobleſſe*, educated like that of Europe, and envying the lot of thoſe who fell for glory. Beſides, the prodigious ſize of the kingdom furniſhed the Mexicans with a thouſand means of annihilating foreign nations, if they could not vanquiſh them. The inhabitants of Peru enjoyed the ſame advantages, and they fought and defended themſelves on all occaſions with ſucceſs. The Spaniards themſelves, believed in the poſſibility of their being overcome by little nations, which might have the reſolution to defend themſelves. Whence, then, did it come, that theſe nations were ſo eaſily annihilated? Becauſe every thing, which appeared new to them, as a bearded man, a horſe, a piece of firearms, was regarded as proceeding from the agency of an inviſible power, which they did not conceive it poſſible to reſiſt. The Americans were never deficient in courage, but only in the hope of victory. Thus a falſe philoſophical maxim, the ignorance of a phyſical cauſe, paralyſed, in a ſingle moment, all the forces of two powerful kingdoms.

With us, the invention of gunpowder procured the nations, who firſt employed it, ſo few advantages, that it remains ſtill undetermined, which of them enjoyed this ſuperiority. The invention of teleſcopes was of ſervice to the Dutch only on one occaſion. We have merely learnt by theſe means, to ſearch for a more perfect mechaniſm, as there is no work of art which we may not ſurpaſs by another.

The ſciences then are beneficial, by curing mankind of pernicious prejudices. But, as we may reaſonably expect, that a nation which has once begun to cultivate them, will continue to beſtow ſo great a degree of attention upon them, that it will never fall back into ſuch a ſtate of ignorance and barbarity, as might occaſion its ruin, we ſhall conſider ſome other motives which ſhould induce us to cultivate the ſciences.

The firſt of theſe which I ſhall ſtate, is the heartfelt pleaſure, which every perſon muſt experience in finding the vigour of his powers increaſed,

and

and in rendering an intelligent being ſtill more intelligent.

The ſecond is a certain degree of curioſity, which is common to all men; but which was never ſo prevalent as in the preſent century. We are every day informed, that the boundaries of human knowledge are enlarged to a ſurpriſing degree, that the men of letters are aſtoniſhed at their own learning, and that the extent of their advances makes them doubt, at times, of their reality. Shall we be wholly unconcerned at this joyful intelligence? We know that the human mind has made great progreſs. Shall we not examine how far it is gone, and how much remains for it ſtill to accompliſh, at the ſame time that we take a view of the different acquiſitions which it flatters itſelf to have made, of thoſe which it aims to procure, and of thoſe which it deſpairs to attain?

A third incentive to the ſtudy of the ſciences is the well-founded hope of our being able to cultivate them with ſucceſs. The moſt remarkable circumſtance in the attainments of the preſent age, is not the number of ſimple truths which we have diſcovered, but the invention of methods for diſcovering them; not the ſtones for the erection of an edifice, but the inſtruments and machines for building it entirely. One man boaſts of poſſeſſing much gold; another of being able to make it; he ſurely would be the richeſt of the two, who was able to make it.

A fourth inducement is the conſideration of our own happineſs. The love of ſtudy is almoſt the only paſſion which remains unabated through life, while the others quit us, as the miſerable machine which gave birth to them, approaches to its diſſolution. The ardent and unruly ſpirit of youth, which flies from pleaſure to pleaſure, may often procure us the pureſt enjoyments; becauſe, before we have time to feel the thorns of the one, it hurries us on to the poſſeſſion of the other. In the age which ſucceeds, our ſenſes may afford us ſome tranſient gratifications, but they can ſeldom ſupply us with any true pleaſures. We now feel that our mind is the chief part of ourſelf, and juſt as if the chains were diſſolved which formerly fettered it to the ſenſes, it is from it alone that we can procure pure and unmixed pleaſure.

If, at this important period, we do not keep the mind employed by appropriate purſuits, this mind, which requires occupation and is not exerted, will be in danger of ſinking into a horrible ſtate of uneaſineſs, which may lead us even to annihilation. And if, like rebels againſt nature, we obſtinately perſevere in the purſuit of pleaſures, which are no longer fit for us, theſe pleaſures will ſeem to fly at our approach. The giddy period of youth triumphs at its own happineſs, and is conſtantly ridiculing us. Can we enjoy all its advantages in the ſame way as it enjoys them? In the gayeſt aſſemblies, all is pleaſure to them; the pain only falls to our ſhare. Study is the beſt remedy for theſe inconveniences, and the pleaſure which it procures us, prevents us from obſerving the gradual advances of age.

We ſhould endeavour too, to procure ſuch means of enjoyment as ſhall accompany us through all the ſtages of life. Life is ſo ſhort, that the happineſs, which does not laſt as long as we ourſelves, is of little or no eſtimation. It is only an unoccupied old age which is burdenſome; old age in itſelf is not ſo; for if it leſſens our character in one ſphere of life, it procures us reſpect in another. It is not the old man who is inſupportable, but the man, who has reduced himſelf to the neceſſity of dying of *ennui*, or of wandering from company to company in ſearch of pleaſure.

Another motive which ſhould incite

cite us to ſtudy, is the advantages that the ſociety to which we belong may derive from it. To the many conveniences we enjoy, we may add many more which we do not poſſeſs. Commerce, navigation, aſtronomy, geography, medicine, and natural philoſophy, have all been greatly improved by the exertions of our anceſtors. Is it not a noble undertaking, to labour in order to leave men happier than we ourſelves were?

We ſhould not then imitate the example of a certain courtier of Nero, who complained of the injuſtice of mankind towards thoſe who brought the arts and ſciences into repute: "Myron, qui fere hominum animas ferorumque deprehenderat, non invenit haeredem." Our age is perhaps as ungrateful as any other; but poſterity will do us juſtice, and will pay the debts of the preſent generation.

We pardon the merchant who has been enriched by the proſperous return of his ſhips, for laughing at the inutility of thoſe who guided them, as it were by the hand, over the immenſe waters of the ocean. We allow the proud warrior, when loaded with titles and honours, to deſpiſe the Archimedeſes of our days, who brought his valour into action. But theſe are the men, who are ſyſtematically uſeful to ſociety, and thoſe who eſteem ſuch men, will deſire to be treated as if they were under their protection.

Yet a word with reſpect to the Belles Lettres. The productions of wit, the works of eloquence and of poetry, have, at leaſt the recommendation of general utility; and this advantage is often greater than the particular ones. It is from theſe ſources that we acquire the art of compoſition, the art of communicating our ideas, of expreſſing them in a noble and animated ſtile, with energy and preciſion, and with ſuch a degree of variety as prevents them from producing fatigue.

Every perſon muſt, in the courſe of his life, have met with people, who might have made great advances in the particular branch of art to which they applied themſelves, but who, for want of a proper education, and from their incapability to expreſs, and to trace the conſequences of an idea, loſt all the advantages they might have derived from their labours and talents.

The Sciences reflect mutual light on each other. The abſtract Sciences border on the leſs abſtruſe, and all of them are connected with the Belles Letters. The Sciences gain much by being treated in a light and agreeable manner, for by theſe means they are preſerved from dryneſs, they do not fatigue, and they become more adapted to the generality of readers. If Malebranche were not ſo enchanting a writer, his philoſophy would have remained buried within the walls of ſome college as in a kind of ſubterraneous abode. There are many Carteſians who have read nothing but Fontenelle's plurality of worlds. And this little book is more uſeful than a larger work, becauſe it is the moſt ſerious which the generality of men are capable of reading.

We ought not, however, to judge of the utility of a book by the ſtyle which its author has choſen. Puerile conceits have been often related in the moſt ſerious tone, and the moſt important truths have been at times communicated in a jeſting manner.

But, apart from theſe conſiderations, the books which afford a recreation for the minds of good men are ſurely not uſeleſs. They may afford, too, the moſt innocent amuſement for men of the world, becauſe they almoſt always ſupply the place of gaming, debauchery, and ſcandalous converſation, or divert from the ſchemes and enterprizes of avarice.

## Experiments on Digestion.

*(From Johnson's History of Animal Chemistry.)*

FROM the numerous experiments of Goſſe of Geneva upon digeſtion, and the action which the gaſtric juice has upon different ſubſtances, great light has been afforded us upon this intereſting ſubject.

He informs us, that in about one hour and a half after the food is taken into the ſtomach, it is changed into a pultaceous maſs; the gaſtric juice, likewiſe, renders it fluid, without altering its nature; and when digeſtion is properly carried on, there is no appearance of acidity or alcaleſcence; the food does not ferment; and the proceſs of digeſtion is not completed until the ſpace of between two and three hours has elapſed.

The chyme which ariſes from aliments taken either from the animal or vegetable kingdom is the ſame; they both are, by the gaſtric fluid, converted into the ſame ſubſtance, which is in conſequence moſt probably of their both containing gelatin, &c. If, however, the digeſting ſolvent is not in ſufficient quantity, or is in a diſeaſed ſtate, the acetous fermentation will take place in vegetable, and the putrid in animal matter; hence milk, vegetable matter containing ſugar, wine, and even ſpirits, will degenerate, when left to their ſpontaneous changes in the ſtomach, to a very ſtrong acid, and ſooner ſometimes than out of the body, perhaps from the heat, &c. All oily ſubſtances likewiſe become rancid, and fleſh meat putrid, producing acid and putrid eructations, which is never the caſe in a ſtate of healthy digeſtion; whilſt, in many animals, the digeſtion is finiſhed before the acetous or putrid fermentation can begin.

Subſtances, inſoluble or that were not digeſted in the uſual time in the ſtomach.

Animal ſubſtances.

1. Tendinous parts. 2. Bones. 3. Oily or fatty parts. 4. Indurated white of egg.

Vegetable ſubſtances.

1. Oily or emulſive ſeeds. 2. Expreſſed oils of different nuts and kernels. 3. Dried grapes, and the ſkins of fish. 4. Rind of farinaceous ſubſtances, 5. Pods of beans and peaſe. 6. Skins of ſtone fruits. 7. Huſks of fruits with grains or ſeeds. 8. Capſules of fruit with grains. 9. Ligneous ſtones of fruits. 10. It does not deſtroy the life of ſome ſeeds, hence bitter-ſweet, hemp, miſletoe, and other plants which ſometimes grow upon trees, are produced by the means of the excrements of birds, the kernels of the ſeeds being defended from the menſtruum by their exterior covering.

Subſtances partly ſoluble, or parts of which were digeſted.

Animal ſubſtances.

1. Pork dreſſed various ways. 2. Black puddings. 3. Fritters of eggs, fried eggs and bacon.

Vegetable ſubſtances.

1. Sallads of different kinds rendered more ſo when dreſſed. 2. White of cabbage, leſs ſoluble than red. 3. Beet, cardoons, onions, and leeks. 4. Roots of ſcurvy graſs, red and yellow carrots, ſuccory, are more inſoluble in the form of ſallad than any other way. 5. The pulp of fruit with ſeeds, when not fluid. 6. Warm bread, and ſweet paſtry, from their producing acidity. 7. Freſh and dry figs. By frying all the ſubſtances in butter, or oil, they became ſtill leſs ſoluble. If they are not diſſolved in the ſtomach, they are, however, in the courſe of their paſſage through the inteſtines.

Subſtances ſoluble or eaſy of digeſtion.

tion, and which are reduced to a pulp in an hour, or an hour and a half.

Animal ſubſtances.

1. Veal, lamb, and in general the fleſh of young animals, are ſooner diſſolved than that of old. 2. Freſh eggs. 3. Cows milk. 4. Perch boiled with a little ſalt and parſley. When fried or ſeaſoned with oil, wine, and white ſauce, it is not ſo ſoluble.

Vegetable ſubſtances.

1. Herbs, as ſpinach mixed with ſorrel, are leſs ſoluble. Celery. Tops of aſparagus, hops and the ornithogalus of the Pyrenees. 2 Bottom of artichokes. 3. Boiled pulp of fruits, ſeaſoned with ſugar. 4. Pulp or meal of farinaceous ſeeds. 5. Different ſorts of wheaten bread, without butter, the ſecond day after baking, the cruſt more ſo than the crumb. Salted bread of Geneva more ſo than that of Paris, without ſalt; brown bread in proportion as it contains more bran is leſs ſoluble. 6. Rapes, turnips, potatoes, parſnips, not too old. 7. Gum arabic, but its acid is ſoon felt. The Arabians uſe it as food.

Subſtances which facilitated the menſtrual power of the gaſtric juice, are ſea ſalt, ſpices, muſtard, ſcurvy graſs, horſe-radiſh, radiſh capers, wine, ſpirits in ſmall quantities, cheeſe, particularly when old, ſugar, various bitters.

Subſtances which retarded the gaſtric power are water, particularly hot and taken in large quantities. It occaſions the food to paſs into the inteſtines without being properly diſſolved. All acids, aſtringents, 24 grains of Peruvian bark, taken half an hour after dinner, ſtopped digeſtion. All unctuous ſubſtances, kermes, corroſive ſublimate. Goſſe likewiſe obſerved, that employment after a meal ſuſpended or retarded digeſtion, as well as leaning with the breaſt againſt a table, and that repoſe of mind, vertical poſition, and gentle exerciſe, facilitated it.

## Chimney-Sweep Children.

*(From Pratt's Gleanings in England.)*

DEVIATING into St Martin's lane I encountered ſome miſerable chimney-ſweep children—a race of beings too, ſuffered to be ſlightly paſſed over in a moral tour in the metroplis. The three poor creatures immediately under my eyes, were melancholy both to ſee and to hear—not on account of their ſoot-ſtained hands and faces, which might in themſelves go into the grouping of a picture. But alas, my friend, the artificial darkneſs of their hue, is the brighteſt circumſtance in the colour of their condition. A keen, though brilliant froſt, was yet hanging in the air; and morning was ſtill fighting her way through one of thoſe fogs which frequently foreruns the faireſt Engliſh day, towards the end of March. This happens before the ſun can chaſe away theſe uſurpers of the ſpring; and when mixed with the ſmoke of the metropolis, the denſity of the atmoſphere is, for the moment, almoſt inſupportable. In the preceding inſtant it had ſo ſuddenly increaſed, that the poor little fellows above alluded to, were literally in "darkneſs viſible," and I heard the ſhrill, yet feeble cries of their dreadful office, before I could well ſurvey their perſons. I have to congratulate myſelf, that I ſaw the ſad plight of the two youngeſt only in ſhadow, and that their forlorn condition broke upon me by degrees. They were in their boy-hood; the youngeſt ſix, the next ſeven, and the third told me he was "paſt nine a little bit, and going

going on for ten." They were all brothers, and apprenticed to a huge grim being, who ſoon after came up with them, damned the elder apprentice for leaving one of his bruſhes, with which he ſtruck him on the ſhoulders, and throwing, at the ſame time, two large pieces of dark bread into the darker hands of his two younger, the ſmalleſt of whom he led by the delicate, though ſable arm, ſhaking him at each ſtep, and bidding him leave off whimpering, and not ſqueak like a mouſe, but cry his *ſweep, ſweep*, like a man.

The children were both, indeed, more than three parts bare; and the youngeſt grew ſo lame, that before he had quite gained the hill, he deſired his maſter to let him reſt a little upon the ſteps of St Martin's church. Reſt, ſaid the black man, that's a fine ſtory indeed; I have two chimneys to ſweep now before half paſt eight, in Covent Garden, and don't you hear St Martin's is now ſtriking ſeven, and there is one of the chimneys as crooked as a cork ſcrew, that none but ſuch a ſhrimp as you can crawl up.

While he was growling out theſe words, he took up the child and flung him over his ſhoulder, juſt as he would have flung one of his ſacks; really flinging, at the ſame time, his ſack to his apprentice, who inſtantly converted it into a covering, for the miſt had now gathered into rain, from the drippings of which the ſack defended him. And thus, my friend, according to the mighty maſter of nature's moſt minute, as well as moſt magnificent operations—the immortal Shakeſpeare, "Neceſſity makes vile things precious."

A ſweep being called by a tradeſman at the door of a houſe, the man went in, and was deſired to examine the ſtate of the chimneys—while he did which, he placed the boy whom he had been carrying, in a jutting of the ſhop paſſage, and ordered the other two to wait without. I now entered into diſcourſe with theſe, and the elder apprentice, who appeared in extreme ill health, told me in a fearful whiſper, on my aſking concerning his mode of living and labour, that he ſhould be ſo ten in July, and then, if he lived, would rather be a ſhoe-black, or a galley ſlave, than a chimney-ſweeper, eſpecially to the brute who has gone into that houſe, for he not only almoſt ſtarves, but beats me and my brothers to death, though I have gone all weathers through my morning work for many years.

I have nothing to ſleep on but ſome of theſe ſacks in a ſoot-cellar, and what's worſe, my maſter won't allow us to waſh and tight ourſelves up not once a month: ſo that I am quite ſore with the clogged ſtuff that has almoſt eat into my fleſh—only look, Sir, at theſe ſore places and theſe great lumps. Scarcely had he finiſhed this account of himſelf, during which the ſecond boy had fallen aſleep beſide the door, and the youngeſt was exciting kind words and good deeds of the ſervant maid of the houſe, who was bathing his wounded foot, than the hoarſe ſound of the maſter's voice aſſailed the ears of the ſpeaker from a chamber window, ordering him and the climbing boys to come up ſtairs. Not doing this, however, as expeditiouſly as the impatient tyrant required, he ran down to the offending parties, and ſtruck the apprentice on the head, exclaiming he could not clamber, toſſed him again over his ſhoulder, bitterly ſwearing that he ſhould go up if it was only for his yelping—yes, that you ſhall, you little blackguard, if I was ſure you would be ſtuck faſt in the middle of the chimney—And do you go on to Covent Garden, you ſleepy-headed hound you, I find you have been napping as uſual

uſual, and ſee that the chimney at No. 7. is ſwept before I come, or I'll ſleep you, I warrant. The ſervant-maid implored a reſpite for the lame child, and the maſter of the ſhop edged in a ſide-way word favourably, though gapingly, but the tyrant was inexorable.

## *An* ACCOUNT *of ſome of the* AUTHORS *whoſe* WORKS *formed a part of* DON QUIXOTTE'S LIBRARY.

*(From the Spaniſh of Lopez de Sedano, Editor of the Parnaſo Eſpanol.)*

### GASPAR GIL POLO.

GASPAR GIL POLO was born in the city of Valencia, and flouriſhed about the year 1550. He ſtudied the *Belles Lettres* and Juriſprudence; and followed the profeſſion of the law in that city. Theſe are the only circumſtances known concerning this Spaniſh poet. He has left us an illuſtrious proof of his genius in his famous work *Diana Enamorada*; which is the only depoſitory of his poems. His plan and intention in this work appear evidently to have been, to imitate and continue the *Diana* of George de Montemayor, which was much celebrated for the invention, which it diſplayed, for the purity and elegance of its ſtyle; and for having firſt introduced into Spain that taſte for paſtoral novels, written partly in proſe and partly in verſe, which afterwards was carried to ſo great a length. The great reputation, in which ſuch works were held, tempted many to write continuations of Montemayor's Diana; among others, Alonzo Perez, whoſe work is generally publiſhed along with it. But no author diſcovered more ingenuity, and conveyed more inſtruction, in completing the plan of the *Diana* than Polo. He added five books to the ſeven of Montemayor; and ſucceeded ſo well, that Cervantes, in his famous ſcrutiny of the library of Don Quixotte ſpeaking of the three *Dianas*, ſays, "And as for that by Gil Polo, preſerve it as if it had been written by Apollo himſelf." But notwithſtanding the deference due to the judgment of Cervantes, it muſt be evident to every one, that the character he here gives of Gil Polo's work, is what it by no means deſerves. In reality, the principal, if not the entire merit, of this work, conſiſts in the ingenuity with which he details and connects the events; and preſerves the propriety of his characters; and in the purity and ſuitableneſs of his ſtyle; both in the proſe and poetical parts. Theſe are the merits of the work, which have procured it ſo high a character, both among his own countrymen and abroad; and on account of which it has been ſo often printed and tranſlated into ſo many languages. The laſt edition was printed in London 1739, corrected by Pedro de Pineda, a Jew; the ſame who corrected the edition of Don Quixotte, which was printed in that city.

If we examine what ought to be conſidered as the eſſential parts of a paſtoral novel; the invention; the plot; the developement; and the neatneſs and appropriate introduction of the epiſodes, this work of Polo's is ſo far from deſerving the praiſe beſtowed on it by Cervantes, that it can in no reſpect vie with its original, the *Diana* of Montemayor. The moſt uſeful part of Polo's work, is that in which, by means of an ingenious poetical conceit, he enumerates and praiſes the moſt celebrated Valencian poets. He is ſaid to have written other works on ſubjects connected with his profeſſion, which were never publiſhed.

*(To be continued.)*

THERESA

## THERESA BALDUCCI: *a Tale, from the* ITALIAN.

TWO years had elapſed ſince Thereſa Balducci, a Florentine Lady, was left a widow, with two ſons. Theſe being out of tutelage, poſſeſſed of large property, no longer curbed by any reſtraint, and excited by wicked companions, gave themſelves up to all the irregularities of miſguided youth. In vain did their mother endeavour, with perſuaſions, prayers, and tears, to recall them from their evil courſe of life: ſhe was not liſtened to. The elder brother lived at Florence, and the younger was travelling through Italy.

One night when the diſconſolate mother was alone, lamenting the diſſolute conduct of her ſons, ſhe ſaw her doors ſuddenly thrown open, and a ſtranger with violence ruſh in, pale, trembling, and breathleſs: his looks beſpoke trouble and diſmay, and his countenance was overſpread with terror and affright, holding a bloody ſword in his hand. At ſuch an unexpected and horrid ſight, ſhe was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and terror; but the ſtranger, throwing himſelf at her feet, addreſſed her in a ſupplicating tone: Ah! madam, ſaid he, I beſeech you have compaſſion on an unfortunate man. I am a Roman, and arrived here a few days ago. Having finiſhed the buſineſs which brought me here, I was going to my inn, to prepare for my departure. Not far from this houſe, a man who was entirely unknown to me, met me, and in paſſing, puſhed me rudely; I complained to him of his uncivil behaviour: to his rudeneſs, he added inſults and abuſe. I reſented them: he redoubled his outrages, and dared even inſolently to threaten me. Unable to bear any longer his provoking behaviour, I drew my ſword: he did the ſame, we fought, and on receiving a wound, he fell to the ground. Heaven knows how I grieve for this involuntary crime! But you, madam, pray have pity on an unfortunate man. Confuſed and diſmayed, I immediately betook myſelf to flight. Not knowing where to ſeek a refuge, I have ventured into this houſe, which my good fortune made me find open. Pray! let it be an aſylum to me for a ſhort time, till I can at a late hour eſcape from purſuit.

The Lady was ſtruck with horror at the recital; a gloomy preſentiment filled her mind with a thouſand terrors; but liſtening at that moment only to the voice of humanity and compaſſion, ſhe ſhowed him to her cloſet, and ſhut him in.

The preſentiment of the unfortunate mother was too ſoon verified; for a few minutes after, ſhe heard a freſh noiſe, and going to the hall, ſaw her ſon brought in, whoſe blood guſhed out from a large wound in his breaſt. A loud ſhriek was the natural conſequence of ſuch a ſight, and her ſon, who was enfeebled by the loſs of blood, and felt himſelf approaching to his untimely end, collected his remaining ſtrength, and, turning to his mother, ſaid, You ſee, madam, in me, an example of the juſt judgements of heaven: I have deſerved it. Let my death at leaſt be a warning to my brother. If the man who wounded me ſhould be apprehended, I beg you will take upon you his defence. He is innocent. I attacked him ..... Having finiſhed theſe words, he expired; and his mother fell upon him, and fainted. Being carried away from her ſon's bloody corpſe, the attendants were a long time in fear for her life; nor did ſhe recover without the greateſt difficulty: then ſhe burſt out in tears, and bewailed her loſs. She inceſſantly called her ſon; aſked to ſee him again; and the perſons who attended her were obliged to carry her forcibly out of the apartment. It is eaſy to gueſs what grief and terror agitated the young ſtranger, who, from the cloſet wherein he was concealed, heard all the tumult, and the horror of this tragical event, of which unfortunately he had been the cauſe! On one hand, the grief for having occaſioned the unhappineſs of a reſpectable mother, made him wiſh he had fallen inſtead of his enemy: on the other, the fear of being diſcovered, made his blood freeze at every freſh noiſe he heard.

In this agitation of mind and painful terror, he remained till paſt midnight, when all the houſe being quiet, and the Lady's grief having yielded in a ſlight degree to reflection, ſhe went ſhuddering to the cloſet, and opened it. The young ſtranger proſtrated himſelf at her feet:—Heaven, ſaid he, heaven I call to witneſs, if I would not give all my blood ..... Riſe, ſaid the Lady, you have made me the moſt unhappieſt of mothers that ever lived; but I am acquainted with

with your innocence: my ſon has enjoined me even to defend you, and I muſt do it. A chaiſe will be ready in a few minutes to carry you out of this country: one of my ſervants will eſcort you to the frontiers; this purſe will furniſh all your wants. May heaven grant you that peace of mind you have deprived me of.

The young Roman felt himſelf touched to the heart with grief and tenderneſs at ſuch unparalleled generoſity. Ah! never, ſaid he, never ſhall I pardon myſelf for having grieved ſo adorable a Lady. He then offered up a thouſand prayers for her proſperity, a thouſand times he kiſſed her beneficent hand, and departed with tears in his eyes, firmly reſolved to do all in his power to prove to her, whenever fortune ſhould offer him the means, his ſorrow and gratitude.

Fortune ſoon preſented to him the deſired opportunity. He had hardly paſſed Viterbo, when he ſaw a young gentleman attacked by two robbers, and had much difficulty to defend himſelf from them. He ſprung from the chaiſe, and flew to his aſſiſtance. The aſſailants fled; but the young gentleman was wounded. He took him in his chaiſe, and humanely reconducted him to Viterbo: fortunately the wound was ſlight, and he was ſoon cured.

The young gentleman gave a thouſand thanks to his brave deliverer; but who can expreſs the conſolation and joy the Roman felt, on hearing he was brother to the very perſon he had unfortunately killed at Florence? Embracing him tenderly, he ſaid, What thanks do I not owe to heaven, for granting me the means to acknowledge, in part, the benefit I received from your adorable mother! Eternally will it be impreſſed in my mind, and never will my gratitude be ſatisfied, whatever I may do. Haſten to ſee her; ſhe ſtands in extreme need of you, and ſighs with impatience for your return. Tell her, that the ſame perſon whoſe life ſhe ſaved, has now had the happineſs to make uſe of her gift in your favour; and that he is deſirous to employ it entirely for you both.

When young Balducci arrived at Florence, he was cruelly ſurpriſed at hearing from his mother what had happened, his finding in the ſame perſon the author of his brother's death, and his own deliverer, excited in his breaſt a confuſion of paſſions which combated violently againſt each other. Hearing, however, of his innocence, the horror he at firſt conceived againſt him ſubſided gradually, and his ſentiments of gratitude for the life he owed him, regained their natural aſcendancy. Though ſincerely lamenting the death of his brother, he could not omit making uſe of all his intereſt to obtain the Roman's pardon. The two dreadful examples he had before his eyes made the deepeſt impreſſion on his mind. He ſaw to what fatal dangers the errors of heedleſs and diſſipated youth generally lead: therefore, changing his mode of life, by his wiſe conduct, he finally comforted his mother for the afflicting loſs ſhe had ſuſtained.

## Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in December* 1803.

*Aſtronomy.*

An Account of the Aſtronomical Diſcoveries of Kepler; including an Hiſtorical Review of the Syſtems which had prevailed before his time; by Robert Smart, F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

*Antiquities.*

The Fourteenth Volume of the Archæologia, il. 11s. 6d.

*Drama.*

The Wife of Two Huſbands: a Muſical drama in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written by James Cobb; the Muſic compoſed and ſelected by J. Mazzinghi. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Caravan; or, the Driver and his Dog a grand Serio-Comic Romance in Two Acts. Written by Frederick Reynolds; the Muſic by William Reeve. 8vo. 2s.

Hearts of Oak, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane; written by J. T. Allingham, 2s.

Barker's complete Liſt of Plays, from the commencement of Theatrical Performances to 1803. To which is added, A Continuation of the Theatrical Remembrancer, ſhowing collectively each Author's Works, 5s.

Une Folie, a comic Opera, being a tranſlation from the original of Love laughs at Locksmiths. 1s. 6d.

*Education.*

The Little Hermitage, and other Tales, tranſlated from the French of L. F. Jauffret, a new Edition. 2s. boards

Evening Amuſements; or, The Beauty of the Heavens diſplayed; by William Frend, M. A.

M.A. (To be continued annually.) 2s. 7d. boards.

*Law.*

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term 1803, by Edward Hyde Earl. vol. 4. part 1. 7s. 6d. sewed.

Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections, in the Second Imperial Parliament, begun in 1802; by Robert Henry Peckwell, vol. I. part I. 6s. 6d. boards

A Digeſt of the Laws of England reſpecting Real Property; by William Cruiſe, Barriſter, vols. 1. and 2. 8vo. 1l. 1is. 6d. boards.

*Medical.*

John Gottleib Walter's Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Nerves, reduced from the original, as publiſhed by Order of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; accompanied by coloured Explanations, and a Deſcription of the Par Vagum, Great Sympathetic and Phrenic Nerves. 4to. 18s. boards.

A Treatiſe on Cheltenham waters and Bilious Diſeaſes. Containing, I. The Chemical and Medical Properties of the Saline Springs of Cheltenham and its neighbourhood. II. Arrangement and Hiſtory of Bilious Diſeaſes occurring in this Country. III. The Uſes of the Saline Waters in curing Diſeaſes. IV. Directions for the moſt appropriate Mode of Drinking the Waters. V. Geological Experiment for the Diſcovery of new Saline Springs at Cheltenham. VI. The Nature and Uſes of the Steel Well in Mr Barrett's Field. To which are prefixed, Obſervations on Fluidity, Mineral Waters, and Watering Places. By Thomas Jameſon, M. D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

A Deſcription of the Genus Pinus: illuſtrated by Figures, Directions relative to the Cultivation, and Remarks on the Uſes of the ſeveral Species. By Alymer Bourke Lambert, Eſq. F. R. S. F. A. S. Vicepreſident of the Linnean Society. Printed in the firſt Style of Elegance by Bensley, and illuſtrated by Thirty-eight Engravings. Atlas folio, 10l. 10s. boards.

Plain Remarks on Fever, with the View to explain the Origin and Nature of the Fever which lately appeared in Newcaſtle; by James Wood, M.D. 6d.

Obſervations on the Antiphthiſical properties of the Lichen Iſlandicus, or Iceland Moſs, comprehending directions for making and uſing ſuch preparations of the herb which experience has proved beſt adapted to the cure of Pulmonary Conſumptions; by Richard Reece, Surgeon, 1s.

Hiſtory of the Progreſs and Preſent State of Animal Chemiſtry; by W. B. Johnſon, M. B. 3 vols. 8vo 1l. 4s. boards.

*Military.*

The Military Library; being a Comprehenſive Syſtem of Modern Military Tactics, a new Edition, corrected, improved, and enlarged, in 2 vols. 4to. decorated with 100 Copper-plates, uſeful and ornamental, conſiſting of the coloured Uniforms of all the Britiſh Army, of Maps of the Britiſh Settlements abroad, of Plans of Battles, Sieges, Manœuvres, celebrated Fortifications, &c. &c. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards.

Extracts, deſcribing the Ancient Manner of placing the Kingdom in Military Array; the Modes of Defence in Periods of Danger, and the Evidences as to the National Character and Bravery of the Engliſh. Taken from Original State-Papers, hitherto inedited. 4to. 3s. 6d.

The Volunteer's Guide; or, Complete Military Inſtructor. 1s. 6d.

England's Ægis; or, The Military Energies of the Empire; by John Cartwright, Eſq. 4s. 6d. boards.

*Miſcellanies.*

The Modern Catalogue of Books, with their Sizes and Prices, and the Names of the Publiſhers: containing the Books which have been publiſhed in London ſince the Year 1792, and ſuch as have been altered in Size or Price ſince the London Catalogue of 1800. 8vo. 3s. ſewed.

Fables of the Ancients, in Philoſophy, Morality, and Civil Policy, illuſtrated and explained. By Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viſcount St. Alban, and High Chancellor of England, with Notes, by Dr Shaw. Embelliſhed with Twelve beautiful Wood Engravings, by Auſtin, and a fine Portrait of the Author, engraved by Cook. Foolſcap 8vo. 5s. boards.

The Revolutionary Plutarch; exhibiting the moſt diſtinguiſhed Characters, Literary, Military, and Political, in the recent Annals of the French Republic; the greater Part from the original Information of a Gentleman reſident at Paris. The Biographical Memoirs include, among others, the whole of the Conſular Family, with the Generals and Admirals employed to invade England; with copious Lives of Moreau, Pichegru, Fouche, Sieyes, Talleyrand, Andreoſſy, Maſſena, &c. Including a correct Diſplay of the ſingular Police now exiſting at Paris. To which, as an Appendix, is reprinted entire, the celebrated Pamphlet of "Killing no Murder." 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Thoughts on the Education of thoſe who imitate the Great, as affecting the Female Character. 12mo. 2s. 6d. ſewed.

Teſtacea Britannica: or, Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Shells, Marine, Land, and Freſh Water, including the moſt minute: ſyſtematically arranged and embelliſhed with Figures.

Figures. By George Montagu, F. L. S. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

The Neceſſity of the Abolition of Pluralities and Non-reſidence, with the employment of Subſtitutes by the beneficed Clergy, demonſtrated in an Enquiry into the Principles and Conſequences of the Eſtabliſhment of Curates. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Correſpondence between His Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Mr. Addington, on the Offer of Military Service made by His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. 1s.

The Cauſes and Conſequences of the Neglect of the Clergy; and the Condition of the Clergy as it relates to his preſent Majeſty. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Letters of a Mameluke; or, a Moral and Critical Picture of the Manners of Paris; from the French of Joſeph Lavallee; with Notes by the Tranſlator, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards

Letters on a Courſe of Engliſh Poetry, addreſſed to a Young Lady; by J. Aikin, M.D.

The Port-folio; by Oliver Oldſchool, Eſq. 2 vols. royal 4to. 1l. 16s. boards

An Abridgement of the Laws of the United States; with an Appendix containing all exiſting Treaties, Declaration of Independance, Articles of Confederation, Rules for the Government of the Army, &c. &c. by William Graydon, Eſq. large 8vo. 12s. boards

Polyanthia; or, A Collection of intereſting Fragments in Proſe and Verſe; conſiſting of Original Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, Dialogues, Characters, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

The Engliſh Olive Tree; or, A Treatiſe on the Uſe of Oil and the Air Bath; alſo a Chemical Analyſis of the Barnet Well water; by the Rev. W. M. Trinder, M.D. 5s.

A Treatiſe on Ancient and Modern Literature, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

*Novels*

Light and Shade; a Novel by the Author of Federeta Rebecca Miriam, and Concealment, or the Caſcade of Lantwarry-ha. 4 vols 12mo. 14s. ſewed.

The Swiſs Emigrants, a Tale. Foolſcap 8vo. 4s boards.

Caſtle of St. Caranza, a Romance. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. ſewed.

The Barons of Felſheim, by Pigault Lebrun 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. ſewed.

Honorina, or the Infatuated Child, 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. ſewed.

Lobenſtein Village, from the German of La Fontaine by Mrs Meeke. 4, vols. 12mo. 16s. ſewed.

Harry Clinton, a Tale for Youth, extracted from the Fool of Quality. 5s.

Village Annals; or, Scenes in Domeſtic Life; by Anne Le Noir, 2 vols. 12mo, 8s.

Tales from the Ruſſian; by Nicholas Karamſin. 8vo. 6s. fine paper, 8s. boards.

Hell upon Earth; by the Author of Pizarro, &c. 2 vols. 8s. ſewed.

The Pride of Anceſtry. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s.

The Two Marillos; or, the Myſterious Reſemblance; by Mrs Weſt. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. ſewed.

A Peep at the World. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. Fate; or, Spong Caſtle. 4s.

*Philoſophy.*

The Second part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for the year 1803.

The Second part of Vol. 2. of an Abridgement of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London; edited by Drs Hutton, Shaw, and Pearſon. 10s. 6d. or, on royal paper. 18s.

*Philology.*

A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic; or, Language of the Iſle of Mann, uſually called Mank; by the Rev. John Kelly, L.L.D. 4to. 6s boards.

*Poetry.*

Chriſt raiſing the Daughter of Jairus; a Seatonian Prize Poem; by the Rev. William Cockburn, M.A. 2s.

The Preſs, a Poem, publiſhed as a ſpecimen of Typography; by J. M'Crery. 4to. with engravings. 12s. boards.

Petrarca; A Collection of Sonnets from various Authors; with an Introduction on the Origin and Structure of the Sonnet. 8vo. with Engravings. 7s. 6d.

The Pleaſures of Nature, and other Poems; by D. Carey. 4s. 6d boards

Gebirus, Poema: ſcripſit Savagius Landor. 12mo. 4s. ſewed

*Political.*

A Friendly Addreſs to the Labouring Part of the Community, concerning the preſent State of Public Affairs in Church and State. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Britannicus to Bonaparte: an Heroic Epiſtle, with Notes, dedicated, by Permiſſion to Baron Lord Hawkeſbury. By Henry Treſham Eſq R. A. Illuſtrated by an elegant Frontiſpiece. 4to. 4s.

The Loyaliſt; containing original and ſelect Papers, intended to rouſe and animate the Britiſh Nation during the preſent important Criſis. 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

Obſervations occaſioned by the Pamphlet called Curſory Remarks; or A Comparative Glance at the Political Merit of the Right Hon. H. Addington and the Right Hon. William Pitt. 1s.

Fitz-Albion's Letters to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Addington, on the ſubject of the miniſterial Pamphlet, "Curſory Remarks on the State of Parties; by a near Obſerver."

Now

Now re-publiſhed, revifed, and corrected, with the addition of Notes, 3s.

Plan of National Improvement, pointing out the means of rendering Great Britain independent of ſupplies of Corn from Abroad; to extend the Britiſh Fiſheries, and augment the Military and Naval Strength of the Empire, without expence or inconvenience. To which are added Remarks on the ſeveral attempts to Invade the Britiſh Iſlands; and an expoſition of Bonaparte's Project to conquer Great Britain. &c. 4to. 10s. 6d. boards.

The fair Reſult of the oppoſite Opinions delivered in the Houſe of Commons on the ſubject of the Volunteer Eſtabliſhment. 1s.

Subſtance of a Speech delivered by Lord Caſtlereagh in the Houſe of Commons, upon the Army Eſtimates. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached October the 16th before the Officers of the Surrey Volunteers; by Robert Dickinſon, Curate of St Mary Newington.

The Parallel between England and Carthage, and between France and Rome, examined; by a Citizen of Dublin. 1s. 6d.

A plain Anſwer to the Miſrepreſentations and Calumnies contained in the Curſory Remarks of a near Obſerver. 2s. 6d

The Subſtance of a Speech intended to have been ſpoken in the Houſe of Lords, November 22d; by the Biſhop of Llandaff. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to William Cobbet; being an Anſwer to his Second Letter to Mr Sheridan; containing Remarks on Mr Cobbett's Obſervations with regard to the Annihilation of the National Debt, the Volunteers, and the Subſcription at Lloyd's. 1s. 6d

A Serious Addreſs to the Public upon the preſent Times. 1s.

Honeſt Apprehenſions; or, the Unbiaſſed and Sincere Confeſſion of a plain, honeſt, Layman. 2s 6d.

A Letter to the Committee for regulating the Concerns of the Stock Exchange, London; comprifing a Scheme formed in the Year 1797, for raiſing Ten Millions of Money, by which the Credit of the Country would be materially ſtrengthened, and Taxation conſiderably alleviated. 1s.

*Theology.*

The Engliſh Diateſſaron; or the Hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt: from the compound Texts of the Four Holy Evangeliſts, according to the authorized Engliſh Verſion. With Notes, illuſtrative and explanatory, hiſtorical and topographical. Accompanied by a brief Harmony of the Goſpels, a Map of the Holy Land, and copious Indexes. By the Rev. R. Warner, 8vo. 8s. boards.

A Sermon preached at the Pariſh Church of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, on Wedneſday, October 19, 1803, being the Day appointed by his Majeſty for a Public Faſt. By Robert Hodgſon, A. M. Rector of that Pariſh. 8vo. 1s.

A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of London; humbly ſuggeſting a farther Conſideration of a Paſſage in the Goſpel of St Matthew. 8vo. Price 2s 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Church of Allhallows, London-wall, on the late General Faſt-day; by the Rev. William Belloe. 1s

A Sermon preached on the Faſt day to a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, at York; by Charles Wellbeloved. 1s

Occaſional Sermons, by Samuel Herbert, D. D. 8vo. 134 pages.

The Sentiments proper to the preſent Criſis; A Sermon preached on the Faſt day; by Robert Hall, A. M. 1s. 6d.

## Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

THE Narrative of a Voyage of Diſcovery to New South Wales, performed by Lieutenant James Grant of the Royal Navy, in the Lady Nelſon, a brig of ſixty tons burthen, fitted with liding-keels, according to a late invention of Captain Schank, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. By this voyage the ſeparation of Van Diemen's Land from New Holland is completely aſcertained.

Mr Flower, of Cambridge, propoſes ſhortly to put to preſs the Miſcellaneous Works of the late Mr Robinſon of Cambridge, in four volumes, 8vo.

Mr Dupre is preparing for the preſs a Tranſlation of the Memoirs of Margaret de Valois, firſt wife of Henry the Fourth of France, written by herſelf, and containing the Secret Hiſtory of the Court of France for ſeventeen years, from 1565 to 1582, including her Relation of the Maſſacre of the French Proteſtants in 1572, commonly ſtyled the Maſſacre of St Bartholomew's Day.

Mr Higamore is compiling a Hiſtory of the Honourable Artillery Company from its earlieſt annals, which, as connected in many reſpects with the general Affairs of the Metropolis, and of the Country, will form an intereſting Detail of Domeſtic Hiſtory for ſeveral hundred years to the preſent time.

Mr Fellowes has juſt printed a new work, in three volumes, intitled, The Guide to Immortality; or, Memoirs of the Life and Doctrine of Chriſt, by the Four Evangeliſts,

geliſts, digeſted into one continued Narrative, according to the Order of Time and Place laid down by Archbiſhop Newcome, in the words of the eſtabliſhed Verſion, with Improvements, and illuſtrated with Notes, moral, theological, and explanatory, tending to delineate the true Character and Genius of Chriſtianity.

Dr HALLORAN, chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, invites ſubſcriptions to the Naval Hiſtory of the late War, with Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Commanders of Fleets, Squadrons, and Private Ships.

Early in the preſent month will be publiſhed, a new edition of Mr HUGH FARMER's Eſſay on Miracles, carefully printed from a copy of the edition which was publiſhed by the Author in the year 1771. To this impreſſion will be added, a complete index of the Paſſages of Scripture, explained or referred to in the courſe of the volume.

The Coſtume of the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria, conſiſting of fifty coloured engravings, will very ſhortly be publiſhed. The hiſtorical and deſcriptive parts will be written by BERTRAND and MOLEVILLE. It will be rendered uniform with the coſtumes of China, Turkey, and Ruſſia.

Mr CHARLES WILKINSON will, in a few weeks, publiſh an Hiſtorical Epitome of the iſlands of Malta and Goza.

The fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia* is juſt ready for publication.

A very intereſting work has lately been publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, intitled, "Georgia; or, an Hiſtorical Picture of Gruſinia, in a political, eccleſiaſtical, and literary point of view."

An intereſting work, in three volumes, has been lately publiſhed at Francfort upon Mayne, intitled, Travels in Auſtria, and Italy, by J. J. GERNING. The route deſcribed is from Francfort, by Nuremberg and Ratiſbon, to Vienna, and thence, by Trieſte, to Naples and Rome, and thence he returns by Florence, Bologna, Parma, Mantua, and Verona.

A work of conſiderable intereſt has been lately publiſhed at Leipſic. It is ſaid to be replete with information on the moſt ancient hiſtory and geography of Greece, and is intitled, "Ελλησια; ſeu Antiquiſſimæ Græcorum Hiſtoriæ Res inſigniores uſque ad primam Olympiadem, cum geographicis Deſcriptionibus; et Scriptoribus Græcis collectas, Notis criticis atque exegeticis illuſtravit, et Indices cum Latina Interpretatione adjecit E. G. SIEBELIS."

The laſt volume of the Life of General Suwarrow, by ANTLING, is now printing at Peterſburg, at the Emperor's expence; it will coſt 1000 dollars.—A freſh proof of the unexampled liberality with which Alexander I. patronizes all literary undertakings.

We may ſhortly expect from the pen of M. Von GLINKA, profeſſor of Ruſſian Literature in the univerſity of Dorpat, a "Mythology of the Ancient Sclavonians," which will probably fill up a conſiderable hiatus in that hitherto much-neglected part of Ruſſian hiſtory.

A. M. ZOAGE, a learned Daniſh gentleman, has drawn up a *Catalogue Raiſonne* of the Coptic manuſcripts belonging to Cardinal Borgia at Rome, amounting to 300; and it is now printing by order of his Eminence.

Mr BERGMANN, a German traveller, has been reſiding during the laſt three years among the Calmucks of the Deſert; and, from the ſpecimens which he has already ſent to his friends, and which have been publiſhed under the title of *Magoliſche blatter*, we are led to expect on his return a moſt intereſting account of that people with which we are ſtill ſo very imperfectly acquainted.

## SCOTCH LITERARY NOTICES.

A new edition of Mr Clerk's Naval Tactics, a work to which we are indebted for our moſt ſplendid, and deciſive naval victories, is in the preſs.

The EARL of LAUDERDALE, who is well known to have directed his ability and time to the inveſtigation of the moſt important points of Political Economy, is about to publiſh, in one volume 8vo. "An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Wealth, and into the Means and Cauſes of its Increaſe."

We are ſure that every perſon, who is acquainted with the profeſſional character of Dr Robinſon, or who has peruſed thoſe articles in the ſupplement to the Encyclop. Britt. which were written by him, will look forward with great and well-founded expectations, to his Elements of Mechanical Philoſophy, which are now printing in one vol. 8vo.

Mr JAMESON, who is already well known to the ſcientific world, by his works on the mineralogy of the iſlands of Scotland, will ſpeedily publiſh a ſyſtem of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognoſie, Geognoſie, Mineralogical Geography, Chemical Mineralogy, and Economical Mineralogy.

Sir WILLIAM FORBES of Pitſligo Bart. is preparing for the preſs an edition of Dr Beattie's works. A life of that intereſting writer will alſo be given. From the intimate knowledge, which the Editor poſſeſſed of Dr Beattie, we may reaſonably expect, that the life will be rich in materials, and preſent a well-drawn and juſt character of the Author of the minſtrel.

POETRY.

# Poetry.

AN EXTRACT FROM A GOTHIC POEM.

*A Norwegian Feast in the Thirteenth Century.*

## BATTLE OF LARGS. CANTO II.

* * * * * *

DIM through the loaded trencher's ſteam
The torches glare, the warriors gleam;
And foaming ale, in ample horns,
The ſhining oaken board adorns.
The hearth with foreſt ſplinters rais'd,
In chearful conflagration blaz'd;
While every face ſhone through the ſhade,
With mirth and ſaffron light array'd.
Amidſt the hoary ſcalds appear'd
The bards on lofty benches rear'd;
And pouring forth the flowing verſe,
In melody the court immerſe.
Sweet Orzincrantz, a youthful bard,
Above the mingling choir is heard;
The royal pair his harpings own,
And bid him ſwell the lay alone.
His cluſter'd curls of raven hue,
Luxuriant round his temples grew.
Bright in each bended nich, below
The arches of his ſpacious brow;
His eyes etherial luſtre ray,
While o'er the harp his fingers ſtray.
Now ſoftly ſweet, now wildly clear,
The ſtrain enchants the thrilling ear;
Now deep, and ſlow, and dread, and ſtrange,
The notes to awful meaſures change.
The ſcourge of rage his fancy feels,
Hark! the loud frantic hurried peals.
Lo! with a furious hand he flings,
His tingling ſoul o'er all the ſtrings;
While captives to the powerful ſong,
Around the wond'ring liſt'ner's throng;
Till rous'd with ſympathetic ire
Quench in applauſe the poet's fire.
He ſung of Odin's myſtic birth,
His union with prolific earth;
Their amorous indolence and love,
In bleſt Valhalla's aſhen grove.
Shaking the harp's reſounding frame,
He thunders of his warlike fame;
Deſcribes his 'ſcapes, his matchleſs toil,
Now iſſuing from his native ſoil,
He leaves the ſullen Scythian waſtes,
Through various Muſcovy he haſtes;
And leads his gallant, hardy train,
Dauntleſs by fire, wood, river, plain.
As from the deſert gloom of ſpace,
A comet runs its gorgeous race;
Trailing aberrant through the ſtars,
A fiery length enkindling wars;
And ſhaking from its ſparkling hair,
To ruffians hope, to kings deſpair.

*Jan.* 1804.

They paſs the vales, the hills they climb,
In regions trackleſs, nameleſs, grim;
Their march the mangling vultures 'tend,
Till victʼry bids repoſe deſcend.
Thus muſic, mirth, and ſong prevail'd,
Till ſoftly ſlipping ſleep aſſail'd,
With gentle preſſure every eye,
And beck'ning all her viſions nigh,
Bereft of will, the lither mind,
And mem'ry's linked effigies, to fancy's
ſway reſign'd. *A.*

## SOLITUDE.

*Written in Caſtle Eden Dean.*

HERE let me ſtay! here in this lonely glen,
And 'mid its tangled woods recover life;
Far, far from all the buſy haunts of men,
Their fancied joys, their cares, and toil, and ſtrife;
Here by this moſſy cliff, whoſe rugged head
O'erhangs the riv'let's dark and rocky bed!

In quiet let me tread this hallowed glade,
Its winding vales, dark caves, and craggy ſteeps;
Nor ever gariſh art approach the ſhade
Where nature in her native wildneſs ſleeps!
I joy to dwell where all is wild around,
And not a trace of reſtleſs man is found.

I hate the noiſe of life, its boaſted joys;
The endleſs forms which apathy invents;
The gaudy pomps which vanity enjoys,
And the much ſought for meed which power preſents:
No, not for all their blended joys I'd give
Th' unenvied lot in ſolitude to live!

Not that I hate thee, fellow-man; for thee
Full oft this boſom heaves an anxious ſigh;
And often, when thy wretchedneſs I ſee,
A tear unbidden fills my gliſt'ning eye;
But muſt I of thy follies too approve,
And quit, to witneſs them, the calm I love?

They hate thee not who love in wilds to dwell,
And often commune with their inward mind;
Ever their penſive breaſts with pity ſwell;
They hate the crimes of man, but love mankind!
Love them, and if they from the world remove,
'Tis to forget their faults, and ſtill to love.

## ON POTATOES.

WHERE lies ſterling taſte in eating?
In the coſtly French ragout?

I ſay

I ſay No, but in potatoes;
What, my gentle friend, ſay you?

Sordid epicures may glory,
In the joys their feaſts afford;
May contentment and potatoes
Ever ſpread my humble board.

Pur'd by theſe, the crimſon current
Guſhes from the guiltleſs heart;
Groſſer foods inflame the paſſions,
Vice and fell diſeaſe impart.

When by cruel Eurus blighted,
Drooping Ceres leaves the plain,
What, if they potatoes wanted,
Would the helpleſs poor ſuſtain?

View the pair, who own that cottage,
In potatoes lies their wealth;
Theſe ſupport their numerous offspring,
Little blooming ſons of health.

Bleſt as eaſtern prince the peaſant,
Who can hoard the ſilver meal,
And the beauteous gloſſy kidneys,
Some for food, and ſome for ſale.

See the happy hind returning,
Cheerful from his daily toil,
When his bliſsful cot he enters,
Sally meets him with a ſmile.

Here he ſits in peaceful corner,
Whilſt the flaming faggots blaze,
And a diſh of hot potatoes
All his paſt fatigue repays.

Riſing on the cleanly platter,
Pleas'd, his rare repaſt he ſees,
Whilſt his little ſmiling children,
Croud around to ſhare his knees.

Softly reſt his peaceful aſhes,
Who firſt brought potatoes o'er:
Richeſt treaſure of the Indies,
To Britannia's genial ſhore.

Now, around the fertile fallows,
They unfold their duſky green;
And to tempt the farmer's trident,
Are their opening bloſſoms ſeen.

Round each humble habitation,
Plots of theſe adorn our roads,
Pledges of returning plenty,
To the little bleſt abodes.

He's the envy of his neighbours,
Who the earlieſt can provide,
Such a preſent to his landlord
Gratifies his honeſt pride.

Pods of theſe produce a pickle,
Choice as nature can beſtow,
Not the boaſted bean or jerkin,
Can a brighter verdure ſhew.

Oh thou honeſt Engliſh ſirloin,
How I chuckle when I ſee,
Social on the table, ſmoking,
Hot potatoes ſtand by thee.

Here, ye groſs and ſenſual palates,
Here the feaſts of health behold;
Feed on them, ye wiſer Britons,
If ye covet to be old.

Happieſt produce are potatoes,
Of Britannia's genial iſle,
The ſupport of toiling millions,
And the glory of her ſoil.

Theſe, refin'd to ſnowy whiteneſs,
Almoſt with the lily vie,
Pleaſe at once the niceſt palate,
And delight the wandering eye.

Theſe in bread, in pye, in pudding,
Scallop'd, roaſted, boil'd excel;
All their uſes, all their value,
Not the muſe herſelf can tell.

Never may thoſe virtuous Britons,
Who their country ſeek to ſerve,
Never may they want potatoes,
Who theſe noble roots deſerve.

## A PHILOSOPHICAL ODE
### TO A DUNG-HILL.

*Humbly inscribed to the ingenious Author of an Essay on the Preservation and Application of Fold-yard Manure.*

CASTALIAN fountains, or Idalian ſhades,
Apollo, or his haram of old maids,
Parnaſſian hills, Olympic heights
No more provoke poetic flights —
Thou! ſtercoracious hill of fame!
Inſpire the ſong, that celebrates thy name:
As erſt the bard, who chaos ſung
Nor ſtable land nor navigable water,
From which the world at firſt up-ſprung,
A kind of haſty-pudding nature.
And thou, too, mighty hodge-podge, thou
Involv'ſt the elements of all below,
From which we paſt and future harveſts tell;
Mix'd are half-form'd futurities,
With ſhreds of paſt exiſtences,
A living taylor's-hell!

Great gulf to ruin! or great ſource to ſave!
The womb of nature, and perhaps her grave!
Various invoked by mortal breath,
As hope or fear they feel beſt,
Sad type of univerſal death!
Or mother of the meal-cheſt!
For *me*, with different feelings far
*I* venerate thy name;
While other powers wage waſting war,
And foes avow'd, or ſecret, are
To all this goodly frame,

Thee

Thee ſhall a farmer's gratitude invoke,
Tir'd nature's ſweet reſtorer! balmy muck!
Oh how it oft hath joy'd my noſe
When up thy fragrant incenſe roſe
To greet the riſing ſun!
I threw a mantle from my ditches
To intercept th' exhaling riches
And ſeize them for my own.
Oh, then, what mortal mixtures of earth's mold
Such heavenly ſweetneſs can unfold,
As when with thine this new aroma meets!
Yet not exuberantly free:—
Like myrtle leaves, thy modeſty,
And preſſed, and preſſed again, muſt be
To yield thy ſecret ſweets:

Nor yet from Araby has Europe
Such fragrance ever ſtole,
As when thee thy friend doth ſtir up,—
Then, thou breath'ſt thine inmoſt ſoul!
Ah, then, in ſpite of all my care,
Aſcends thy ſweetneſs into deſert air!
Say! does the heavenly vapor riſe,
On wings of Zephyrs borne,
To ſeek again its native ſkies,
And form yon clouds of various dies,
That tint the riſing morn?
Yet ſtill, from thee, when ſpring ſhall wake,
A thouſand drills their fruitful progreſs take,
Like emanations of the ſolar rays,
The laughing turnips as they grow,
And thouſand other plants that blow,
Drink life and fragrance from below;
Till heaven and earth reflect thy beauty and thy praiſe.

## THE POND.

ONCE, on a time, a certain man was found,
Who had a pond of water in his ground:
A fine large pond of water, freſh and clear,
Enough to ſerve his turn for many a year.
Yet ſo it was—a ſtrange unhappy dread
Of wanting water ſeiz'd the fellow's head:
When he was dry, he was afraid to drink
Too much at once, for fear his pond ſhould ſink.
Perpetually tormented with this thought,
He never ventur'd on a hearty draught;
Still dry, ſtill fearing to exhauſt his ſtore,
When half refreſh'd, he frugally gave o'er;
Reviving of himſelf, reviv'd his fright,
Better, quoth he, to be half-chok'd, than quite.

Upon his pond continually intent,
In cares and pains his anxious life he ſpent;
Conſuming all his time and ſtrength away,
To make the pond riſe higher every day:
He work'd and ſlav'd, and—oh! how ſlow it fills!
Pour'd in by pail-fulls, and took out—by gills.

In a wet ſeaſon—he would ſkip about,
Placing his buckets under every ſpout;
From falling ſhowers collecting freſh ſupply,
And grudging every cloud—which paſſed by;
Curſing the dryneſs of the times each hour,
Altho' it rain'd as faſt as it could pour.
Then he would wade through ev'ry dirty ſpot,
Where any little moiſture could be got;
And when he had done draining of a bog,
Still kept himſelf as dirty as a hog:
And cry'd, whene'er folks blam'd him, What d'ye mean?
It coſts—a world of water to be clean!

If ſome poor neighbour crav'd to ſlake his thirſt,
What! rob my pond! I'll ſee the rogue hang'd firſt:
A burning ſhame, theſe vermin of the poor,
Should creep unpuniſh'd thus about my door!
As if I had not frogs, and toads enow,
That ſuck my pond, whatever I can do.

The ſun ſtill found him, as he roſe, or ſet,
Always in queſt of matters—which were wet:
Betimes he roſe to ſweep the morning dew,
And reſted late to catch the evening too.
With ſoughs and troughs, he labour'd to enrich
The riſing pond, from every neighb'ring ditch;
With ſoughs, and troughs, and pipes, and cuts, and ſluices,
From growing plants he drain'd the very juices;
Made every ſtick of wood upon the hedges,
Of good behaviour to depoſit pledges;
By ſome conveyance, or another, ſtill
Devis'd recruits from each declining hill:
He left, in ſhort, for this beloved plunder,
No ſtone unturn'd which could have water under.
Sometimes—when forc'd to quit his aukward toil,
And—ſore againſt his will—to reſt awhile;
Then ſtraight he took his book, and down he ſat
To calculate th' expences he was at;
How much he ſuffer'd at a mod'rate gueſs,
From all thoſe ways by which the pond grew leſs;
For as to thoſe by which it ſtill grew bigger,
For them he reckon'd—not a ſingle figure:

He

He knew a wife old faying, which main-
tain'd,
That 'twas bad luck to count what one
had gain'd.

Firſt, for myſelf—my daily charges here
Coſt a prodigious quantity a year:
Altho', thank heaven, I never boil my meat,
Nor am I ſuch a ſinner as to ſweat:
But things are come to ſuch a paſs indeed,
We ſpend ten times the water, which we
need:
People are grown with waſhing, cleanſing,
rincing,
So finical and nice paſt all convincing;
So many proud, fantaſtic modes, in ſhort,
Are introduc'd, that my poor pond pays
for't.

Not but I could be well enough content
With what, upon my own account, is ſpent,
But thoſe large articles, from which I reap
No kind of profit, ſtrike me on a heap:
What a vaſt deal, each moment, at a ſup,
This ever thirſty earth itſelf drinks up!
Such holes! and gaps! Alas! my pond
provides
Scarce for its own unconſcionable ſides:
Nay how can one imagine it ſhould thrive,
So many creatures as it keeps alive!
Which creep from every nook and corner,
marry!
Filching as much as ever they can carry:
Then, all the birds, which fly along the air
Light at my pond, and come in for a ſhare:
Item, at ev'ry puff of wind which blows,
Away at once—the ſurface of it goes:
The reſt, in exhalations to the ſun———
One month's fair weather—and I am un-
done!

This life he led for many a year together;
Grew old and grey in watching of his wea-
ther;
Meagre as death itſelf, 'till this ſame death
Stopt, as the ſaying is, his vital breath;
For as the old fool was carrying to his field
A heavier burden than he well could wield,
He miſt his footing, or ſomehow he fumb-
led
In tumbling of it in—for in he tumbled:
Mighty deſirous to get out again,
He ſcream'd and ſcrambl'd, but 'twas all
in vain:
The place was grown ſo very deep and
wide,
Nor bottom of it could he feel, nor ſide,
And ſo—i'th' middle of his pond—he
dy'd.

What think ye now, from this imperfect
ſketch,
My friends, of ſuch a miſerable wretch?—
Why, 'tis a wretch, we think, of your own
making;
No fool can be ſuppoſed in ſuch a taking:
Your own warm fancy—nay, but warm, or
cool,
The world abounds with many ſuch a fool:
The choiceſt ills, the greateſt torments, ſure,
Are thoſe, which numbers *labour* to en-
dure—
What! for a pond—why, call it an *eſtate*:
You change the name, but realize the fate.

# Monthly Regiſter,

## For JANUARY 1804.

### *INDIA.*

THE overland diſpatch from Bombay, *via* Baſſora, has brought letters of a late date, by which we learn that his Highneſs the Peiſhwa had been regularly enthroned at Poona, amidſt an hundred thouſand people, who were preſent at the grand ceremony. His Highneſs diſtributed ſeveral lacks of rupees to the populace; and a very ſumptuous entertainment was given on the occaſion. Scindia has not yet broken up his camp; it was the general opinion that he meant to beſiege Indoor, the capital of Holkar. Letters from the interior repreſent this Chief to be in a very deplorable ſtate; great numbers of his Troops have deſerted him, in conſequence of a ſcarcity which prevailed in his camp, it being reported that Scindia had cut off 10,000 Brinjarries with grain. Out of ſeventy pieces of artillery which this Chief carried into the field, only ten are ſaid to be in his camp. Some of the deſerters ſay, that the mortality among the gun bullocks forced him to abandon them. Terms of a pacific nature have been offered by Holkar, but the

the reply is not publicly known; if he can indemnify all parties for their expences, matters, it is thought, would ſoon be adjuſted. Amrut Rao, the Peſhwa's brother, is employed in ſome important negociation.

The Nizam is ſtated to be withdrawing his Forces. Some of the letters mention that Vice-Admiral Rainier had made ſome captures near the Coaſt of Coromandel, and that a very vigilant look-out has taken place. Almoſt every ſhip in Bombay harbour has been properly armed. By the next diſpatch ſomething of importance may tranſpire.

Madajde Boontlah, the Chief of the Eaſtern Mahara'tas, and a very powerful Prince, has formed an additional alliance with us of a very ſatisfactory nature, Malha Rao, has yet eluded the vigilance of all the hill chiefs in the Guzerat; and although Futty Sing Guicuar, has uſed all his influence with the reſpective Rajahs, who are zealous in the cauſe, yet it has been of no avail.

We have the pleaſure to ſtate, that the trade to Perſia has beeen opened in its full extent, and according to the treaty concluded with the Perſian Ambaſſador. The imports of the three firſt months exceeded all kind of expectation, and we ſhall ſoon be able to aſcertain the benefit which muſt ariſe from ſuch an extended commerce. Letters have reached Bombay from China, which ſtate that tranquillity was in general reſtored; though there exiſted in the North a moſt daring Chief, called Ong Fong, who had 50,000 followers.

---

### Indian Funeral.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain ——, at Tanjore, to Mr C———, at Madras, dated April 25, 1803.*

"In order to avoid interrupting the detail of my proceedings, I have reſerved the explanation which his Lordſhip will probably expect on the occaſion of the voluntary ſacrifice of the lives of two of the wives of the late Rajah.

"I was led to believe that a faint offer of mounting the funeral pile might be made by the widows, and would certainly be relinquiſhed on the ſlighteſt oppoſition, accompanied by a promiſe of the Company's protection, and of being ſupported in a manner becoming their rank and dignity; and it ſeemed reaſonable to conclude, that the example of the widows of Inlj gee Raja, who did not burn themſelves with his body, and who live in the higheſt degree of comfort, affluence, and independence, would operate greatly upon the wives of Amerſing, in encouraging their natural love of life, and in juſtifying to themſelves, their relatives, and Caſt, their reſolution to live.

"Under the influence of theſe conſiderations, and in the expectation that I ſhould be able to teach Medhearjun, previous to the late Rajah's death, in caſe an unfavourable change in the ſtate of his health ſhould occur, I contented myſelf with giving the following inſtructions to my Head Hircarrah (confidential ſervant:)—That if, in the event of the late Rajah's death before my arrival at Medhearjun, an intimation ſhould be given by any of his wives, that they propoſed to aſcend the funeral pile with his body, he ſhould forbid them in his Lordſhip's name; that he ſhould promiſe them explicitly the conſtant protection of the Government, and a maintenance ſuitable to their dignity; that he ſhould point out to them the example of Inljagee's widow; and that he ſhould, both in public and in private, aſſure the neareſt relations of thoſe women, that, if he did not make them relinquiſh their intentions, they would be expoſed to the ſevereſt diſpleaſure of the Government. I alſo directed the Hircarrah generally to make uſe of every poſſible effort, ſhort of actual force, to prevent the ſacrifice.

"I have the utmoſt reaſon to be ſatisfied with the manner in which the Head Hircarrah obeyed my inſtructions, of which he was obliged to avail himſelf, as the ſudden and unexpected death of Amerſing rendered it impoſſible for me to teach Medhearjun in time to attend his funeral. The moment he expired, two of his wives, Parwutty Bie Saheb, and Savetry Bie Saheb, adorned themſelves with their jewels and richeſt clothes, entered the apartment in which the body was laid, and after three proſtrations, ſat down by it, and announced to the whole Court which had aſſembled around it, their determination to devote themſelves to the flames.

"The former of theſe women was the youngeſt of the regular Queens of the late Rajah, twenty years of age, and without

without children; the latter was a wife of inferior rank, aged twenty-six, having one child—a daughter four years old. The fathers and brothers of both were present in the aſſembly; they made uſe of the moſt preſſing and affecting intreaties without ſucceſs; my Hircarrah was immediately ſent for, and executed his commiſſion with zeal and ability. His threats of the diſpleaſure of Government had only a temporary and feeble effect; the Mahrattah Chiefs obſerved that the Company had never interfered in their religious inſtitutions and ceremonies; that the ſacrifice in queſtion was by no means uncommon in Tanjore; that it was highly proper to uſe every art of perſuaſion and intreaty to induce the women to relinquiſh their reſolution; but if they perſiſted in it, force ought not to be uſed to reſtrain them.—The women laughed at the menace of the Hircarrah. When he told them that their fathers and brothers would be expoſed to the diſpleaſure and cenſure of Government, the younger Queen obſerved, that it was not the cuſtom of the Engliſh Government to puniſh one perſon for the act of another, and, pointing to her father, who had actually thrown himſelf at her feet in an agony of grief, aſked the Hircarrah if he thought any other inducement could alter her reſolution, when the affliction of her father had failed to move it?—The young brother of the other Queen went into the women's apartment, and returned with his ſiſter's child in his arms, which he laid at her feet; but ſuch was the reſolution of theſe aſtoniſhing women, that not a ſingle expreſſion of regret, nor a ſigh, nor a tear, could be drawn from them! Any one of theſe weakneſſes would have diſqualified them from burning with the body, and the efforts of the relations were ſtrenuouſly and conſtantly directed to excite them, but in vain. In anſwer to the obſervation of the Hircarrah, that if the Rajah had been aware of their intention, he would have forbidden it, they ſaid they had formed their reſolution a year before, and communicated it to the Rajah, who, after ſeveral ineffectual attempts to diſſuade them, had conſented to it.

"The Hircarrah determined to protract the performance of the obſequies till my arrival. The women waited with patience till ſeven in the evening, taking no other refreſhment than a little beetle occaſionally: they then ſent for the Hircarrah, and told him that they ſuſpected the cauſe of the delay, and were reſolved, if the proceſſion did not immediately ſet out, to kill themſelves before him. Their relations gave up the point in deſpair. The other Chiefs, who had taken no part hitherto, now interpoſed, and ſaid they had a right to be indulged, and ſhould not be reſtrained. The Hircarrah then retired, and the proceſſion ſet out. The younger and regular Queen mounted the pile on which the body of the deceaſed Rajah had been placed, and they were conſumed together. The fate of the other Queen, who was not entitled to this diſtinction, was in appearance more dreadful; a pit eight feet deep, and ſix in diameter, had been dug a few yards diſtance from the pile; it was filled with combuſtible matter, and fire ſet to it; when the flames were at the fierceſt, fire was applied to the pile in which the younger Queen and the body of Amerſing had been incloſed; the other Queen, unſupported, walked thrice round the pit; and after making obeiſance to the pile, threw herſelf into the midſt of the flames.

"I will only further treſpaſs on your time to inform you, that the collector of Tanjore, having heard that theſe women intended to burn with the body of the late Rajah, ſent poſitive orders to the Jaſſilder of the Talook, (overſeer of the corps of the diſtrict) to prevent it. How effectual the efforts of the Jaſſilder proved, appears by the event."

---

## *BOTANY BAY.*

The following is an extract of a letter from New South Wales, dated Sidney, May the 26th:—"We had nine men and five women who died on board during the laſt voyage. Money is very ſcarce in this colony, and there is none but copper, of Birmingham coin, and that paſſes for double its value in England—a halfpenny paſſing for a penny, a penny piece for two pence, &c. The markets are very dear, as you may ſee by the following liſt of the market prices, viz. Beef 3s. per pound; mutton 2s. ditto; freſh pork 1s. per ditto; butter 4s. per ditto cheeſe 3s. per ditto; tea 10s. per ditto; ſugar 1s. 3d. per ditto; rum 5s. per quart; beer 1s. 6d. per bottle, &c.—

Bread

Bread is very reaſonable; garden ſtuff in great plenty; fruit is ſcarce, except melons, figs, and peaches. which are in abundance' A man's allowance from the ſtores is 4 lbs. of pork and 10lbs of wheat per week, and a pound of ſugar once a month. The country is delightfully romantic, the weather temperate, and the climate healthy; but ſtill it is very lonely. We have two crops a year, one of wheat and another of Indian corn. Potatoes and pumpkins, twice a year.

---

### *AMERICA.*

American Papers lately received mention that the Convention for the purchaſe of Louiſiana has been approved of by both Houſes after very warm debates: in the courſe of which a motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to call upon the Preſident to produce the documents which authoriſed the purchaſe of Louiſiana by the United States, and eſtabliſhed their ſubſequent right to its peaceable poſſeſſion, without any oppoſition on the part of the Spaniſh Government. The motion gave riſe to a very ſpirited debate, in the courſe of which it was pretty clearly proved that France had no diſtinct right to enter into the Convention; that the conſent of Spain had not even been taken, and that the whole bargain proceeded on a preſumed title. One important amendment was, however, introduced into the Bill, founded on the Convention, in the courſe of the debates. It was determined that no money ſhould, under the terms of the Convention, be conſidered as payable till actual occupation had been obtained.

A very extraordinary robbery was committed on the Treaſury of the State of New Jerſey in America, early in the morning of the 21ſt of October laſt. James Salter, Eſq. the Treaſurer, hearing a noiſe at the back part of his houſe. went down ſtairs to diſcover the cauſe, when he was compelled, by four men well armed, and with the threat of immediate death if he heſitated, to deliver up the keys of an iron cheſt which contained the treaſure.—Having bound him hand and foot, and gagged him, they got poſſeſſion of upwards of ten thouſand dollars, with which they eſcaped.—It was ſome time before Mr Salter could alarm the houſe, and procure a releaſe from his deplorable ſituation.

A letter from a Gentleman in New York, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Nov. 7, ſays, "The number of deaths here by the Yellow Fever were Seven Hundred and Eighty. Moſt perſons have now returned to the city, and buſineſs, which had been at a ſtand, begins to revive.—At Alexandria, in Virginia, the fever was very bad.

---

### *CANADA.*

*Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Oct. 18, 1803.*

"The Improvements in our agriculture, the augmentation of our population, and the increaſe of our trade, are evident proofs of the flouriſhing ſituation of this part of the Britiſh Empire; and the unanimous praiſe of our national Government, both from the old French coloniſts and from the firſt Britiſh ſettlers; from the French Chouans, as well as from the Scots Emigrants lately arrived, may convince our jealous Republican neighbours, and their or the French emiſſaries, that they will labour in vain to ſtir up diſaffection or rebellion amongſt us. The Iriſh and Scots Emigrants who have been ſeduced to ſeek for comfort in the United States, have met with ſlavery and wretchedneſs: and lament the day they left their native land, and became ſlaves to the moſt unfeeling of Republics; and of whom many are worſe uſed and worſe fed than the Negroes in the Weſt Indies."

---

### *GERMANY.*

VIENNA, *Dec.* 13.

A courier arrived yeſterday from our Ambaſſador at Paris, Count de Cobentzel; and the rumour is now common in our diplomatic circles, that the Firſt Conſul has repeated the baſe and impertinent ſcenes with Lord Whitworth and Count Markoff, and inſulted the repreſentative of our ſovereign in France. It is ſaid, that at the inſtant Bonaparte received the information of the orders ſent to our troops in Tyrol, to retain Oberhans, he diſpatched Talleyrand to our Ambaſſador, who accompanied him to the Thuilleries, where, in the preſence of his Generals, Senators, and Counſellors of State, he in an angry and loud tone, demanded, "how the Emperor of Germany, whoſe weakened ſtate

ſtate was proverbial, dared to act in a hoſtile manner, without previouſly explaining to France his motives, and demanding its mediation or deciſion?" and without permitting any reply, he added, "that if the Imperial troops had entered the Batavian territory, and, after the ſummons of the elector of Batavia, did not evacuate it in 24 hours, before 24 days 20,000 Frenchmen ſhould change, at Vienna, the Hereditary ſtates of Auſtria into an elective republic." After this revolutionary philippic, he turned his back upon our confuſed Ambaſſador, and left the room.

---

## *FRANCE.*

*Paris, Jan.* 18.

The Embroidered Tapeſtry of Matilda, wife to William the Conqueror, repreſenting the conqueſt of England by that Prince, is now exhibiting at the Muſeum at Paris, and the attention of the Pariſians has been drawn to it by an article in the Moniteur, of no leſs than eight columns in length. The Firſt Conſul himſelf went to ſee this famous piece of Embroidery, and was particularly ſtruck with one part, which repreſents Harold on his Throne, at the moment that he was alarmed at the appearance of the Meteor which preſaged his defeat. He aſked Meſſrs. Devon and Viſconti how long the appearance of this Meteor preceded the Invaſion of William, and was informed that it was two months and a half, or three months. The Firſt Conſul having ruminated ſome time with great gravity upon this moſt important piece of information, continued his examination.

---

## *HAMBURGH.*

*Dec.* 13.

We have at laſt, with great difficulty, made up the laſt of the four millions, extorted from us by France, or rather by their repreſentative, General Berthier. This money, in our preſent diſtreſsful ſituation, cauſes more complaints than the payment of any former demand; becauſe our Senate is forced to impoſe new taxes, when the ſtagnation, if not annihilation of our trade, makes it impoſſible for many of our citizens to diſcharge their former ones. We pay now ten times more impoſts than we did ten years ago, and this augmentation is entirely owing to the different ſums which France has plundered from our city ſince 1795. You can hardly believe it when I tell you, that General Berthier declared, in full Senate, and cauſed it to be taken down in writing, "that the Firſt Conſul has determined never to make a peace with England (if he ſhould not ſucceed in conquering it) before the King of Great Britain has promiſed to repay both the preſent and any future loans France finds neceſſary to raiſe during its occupation of Hanover!" An official note from the French Miniſter Reinhard has ſince repeated this declaration.

---

## *IRELAND.*

*Dublin, Jan.* 14.

"Throughout every department, the exertions of our Government keep pace with the occaſion, and the preparations to ſecure the country againſt invaſion, we have every reaſon to feel confident, are fully commenſurate to any neceſſity which may ariſe, even in the event of the enemy landing in the utmoſt force which could poſſibly eſcape the vigilance of our numerous fleets.

"The appointment of General Lord Cathcart, as commander of the forces, in room of General Fox, has given the greateſt ſatisfaction. His Lordſhip, attentive to every branch of the army, has beſtowed upon the Yeomanry of Ireland, that particular and approving obſervation, ſo well merited by their loyal ſpirit, their glorious patriotiſm, and their excellent diſcipline.

"A horrid plot was diſcovered in the goal of Kilmainham, on Sunday laſt. A number of priſoners had been concerned in it; they were to have riſen at a certain time, and murdered all before them, to eſcape. It was diſcovered before the time the attempt was to have been made, and a ſecurity has been adopted which bids defiance to all ſuch deſperate deſigns.

"Cullinam, who paſſed under the name of General Clarke, died on Wedneſday laſt, in the infirmary, of the wounds he received in attempting to eſcape from Birmingham Tower. He had ſo far effected his eſcape, as to have deſcended from the roof upon the terrace over the caſtle garden: he was there challenged by the centinel on the draw-

bridge,

bridge, on whom he attempted to pass himself as a chimney-sweeper employed in the Castle: The centinel, whose name is George Tate, detained him, nevertheless, as a prisoner for nearly an hour, when Cullinan suddenly made an effort to get off, which Tate opposed by charging his bayonet, and calling to the next centry; the prisoner then rushed desperately upon the soldier, knocked him down and ran off: Tate was however too active; he soon regained his feet and pursued, and struck Cullinan to the ground with the butt of his firelock. A handsome present has been made to Tate by the express command of the Lord Lieutenant.

"An account was yesterday received of the surrender of another rebel, one of Dwyer's associates, James Cullen, and of his being then safely lodged in the guardhouse at Humewood. He sent Captain Hume a message on Saturday last, that if he would be so good to accept his surrender, he was ready to give himself up, requesting at the same time, that Mr George Hume, son of Mr Hume, of Sinnot-place, might take the trouble of going into the mountains some miles in the night to receive him, where the person he (Cullen) sent, would conduct him. Mr H. accordingly set out attended by one of the Humewood Cavalry, and meeting him at the appointed place, he surrendered himself a prisoner.

"One of the numerous emissaries of France, the notorious John Swiney, escaped a few days since in an open boat, from Cork, with plans of that and other harbours, and of the various fortifications, &c. His father, and other accessaries to his escape, together with the boatmen who took him to France, are in custody."

---

## ENGLAND.

### London.

A boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Princess of Orange, under the command of Lieutenant Anderson, of that ship, employed for procuring seamen, on the 23d of October observed a large ship on the Noreland, which they immediately made for, and found to be the Aguilar of London from the West Indies, laden with sugar, coffee, and tobacco, placed in the most perilous situation by the negligence or ignorance of their pilot, having but two feet water round her, where she lay from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, fortunately with little wind; for had it happened to blow but a mackarel breeze, inevitable destruction must have been the consequence: she was at five, with much exertion, and the assistance of another boat under the direction of Lieutenant Lawless, of the same ship, got off, put in a fair way, the Master wished a more fortunate termination of his voyage, and no more thought of, until a few days afterwards Captain Rogers of the Princess of Orange, received a letter from Mr John Braddick, of Coopers-row, London, owner of the Aguilar, couched in the handsomest terms, returning thanks, through him, to his Officers for their attention, and requesting Captain Rogers would draw upon him for fifty guineas, to distribute to the boats' crews: an act of voluntary generosity, unsolicited, and unlooked for, which reflects the highest honour on Mr Braddick, displaying the genuine and truly noble sentiments of a British Merchant, while it tends to convince our brave Tars, that a steady and honest performance of their duty, with strict attention to the commands of their Superiors, may very unexpectedly give them a Prize, even at the Buoy of the Nore.

The following humourous circumstance took place about a fortnight ago, near Darlington: A man driving a heavy loaded cart, was called to by a Gentleman in a gig, to "give way," which he thought the carter did rather slowly. The Gentleman was impatient, blustered a great deal, and at last exclaimed, "Get out of the way, fellow; don't you know I am Bonaparte?" The cart was immediately stopped, and the driver turning round, said, with a broad grin, —"Are you? I have long wished to see Mr Bonaparte, and I'll soon shew you how I'll treat him:" He then deliberately overturned the gig, broke it to pieces, and gave the Gentleman a hearty beating. The poor waggoner was seized, and carried before a neighbouring Justice, who declared he knew no law to punish an Englishman for drubbing Bonaparte, and oversetting his flat-bottoms wherever he met them—the prisoner had acted for the good of his country,

country, and the Gentleman muſt take the conſequences of his folly.

*December* 24. 1803.

The Ducheſs of Bedford was yeſterday atte ded to Court by her ſiſter Lady C. Lennox, and preſ nted by her ſiſter-in-law, Lady William Ruſſell, to her Majeſty, for the firſt time after her marriage with the Duke of Bedford, being th firſt preſentation of a Ducheſs of Bedford at our Court ſince the year 1737. Th Ducheſs's dreſs was in the moſt ſuperb ſtyle of elegance, viz. a white ſatin petticoat, with a puffery of white crape, ſpangled: a white crape drapery, richly embroidered with vine leaves and grapes of ſilver, looped up and beautifully ornamented with ſilver cords and taſſels,) the pocket holes of puffery of ſpangled crape; th body and train a white ſatin, richly embroidered with vine leaves, nd crapes to correſpond, richly a d elegantly trimmed with point Bruſſ ls lace. Her Grace's headdreſs was a bandeau of white ſatin, embroidered with ſilver, with vine leaves and bunches of grapes, to correſpond with her dreſs, faſtened behind with a diamond broach of exquiſite beauty. Her hair was beautifully plaited round her head in the *Grecian* ſtyle *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, forming to a point, and finiſhed at the top of the head with a large roſette of diamonds, from which ſuſpend ed a diamond luſtre of great beaty and workmanſhip. Over the ban eau was a beautiful reed of diamonds. in an angular form, a hair comb in th front, with a large ſtar f diamonds, and a roſette, with a plume of five beautiful oſtrich feathers. Youth, beauty, and the elegance of her Grac 's dreſs, particularly attracted not only the eyes of their Majeſties and the Royal Family, but of every perſon at Court. Her Grace remained, during the whole of the time, either in conv rſation with their Majeſties, or with the younger female branches of the Royal Family. The quanti ty f jewels which her Grace wore is eſtimated at 50,000l. ſterling.

*December* 28.

On Sunday evening laſt (Chriſtmas night) at five o'clock, her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York, according to the cuſtom of Pruſſia and the Eaſtern Countries, where all the Princeſſes of the Blood-Royal make donations to the poor, in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour, gave orders that all the children, clothed and edu ated by her R yal Highneſs at Oatlands, ſhould be introduced to her preſence; previous to which the long room was laid out as a Fair, ornam nted on each ſide with booths, containing all ſorts of toys. The children, when introduced, were received by their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of York, and a l rge party of the Nobility of both ſexes, when the Ducheſs conducted the whole of the children, 26 in number, to the ſeveral booths, where her Royal hands were employed in ſupplying the infant poor with their choice of toys, as preſents; after which her Royal Highneſs preſented a glaſs of wine and a piece of cake to each child; they then retired to the Great Hall, where an elegant dinner was prepared for them, at the head of which ſhe was pleaſed to preſide. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was at the other end. At ſeven o'clock the children departed, after which an elegant dinner was given to nearly 50 of the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood.

*December* 28.

A ſingular circumſtance occurred about one o'clock on Saturday morning laſt:—As two Gentlemen were returning late from a party in the city, they met a man at Temple-bar, without any article of clothing on, except his ſhirt; he was walking on the middle of the coach road at a very quick pace; the Gentlemen called to him, but receiving no anſwer, they laid hold of him, ſuppoſing him to be a maniac. On the gentlemen inſiſting to know where he was going in that ſituation, they received for anſwer, that he was walking for a wager, and deſired not to be detained (his feet were moving all the time.)—The Gentlemen ſuppoſing that the perſon was deciding ſome whimſical bet, were about to let him go, when they diſcovered that his eyes were cloſed, and that he held a candle in his hand; this induced them to take him to a watch-houſe. In forcing him thither he ſuddenly exclaimed, "Good God! where am I?" and followed up the exclamation with ſaying, he was afraid he had been walking in his ſleep. The Gentlemen no longer doubted the fact, and explained to him the manner in which they found him.

The

The poor fellow, all ſhivering with cold, informed them, that ſome years ago he was much addicted to walk in his ſleep, but not having experienced any thing of the kind lately, he ſuppoſed himſelf no longer liable to it. A watchman furniſhed him with a coat, and ſaw him ſafe home to his lodging in the vicinity of Drury-lane.

*December* 30.

By the Act which received the Royal Aſſent on Monday ſe'enight, the Volunteers are not exempt from the ballots for the Militia; but are to be exempt ſerving, ſo long as they remain volunteers. On their reſignation or diſmiſſal, if they have been previouſly balloted for the Militia, they will be compelled to ſerve perſonally or by ſubſtitute.

*December* 30.

Yeſterday afternoon, two Officers, with a warrant of diſtreſs from the Magiſtrates of the Borough, diſtrained on the premiſes of Mr Tho. Douley, Willow-ſtreet, Bank-ſide, for the fines and penalties ſuppoſed to be due by him for non-attendance at drills, after he had tendered his reſignation to his Commanding Officer, Captain Collingdon. Theſe fines and penalties were ſtated to amount to 5l. 15s. but which Mr Douley reſiſted as illegal.—The Officers took from Mr Douley his ſword, piſtols, uniforms, and helmet, which they eſtimated at 4l. 10s. and therefore to complete their levy, they took from him two ſilver table ſpoons. Mr Douley has acted upon legal advice, and means to bring the queſtion to trial before a Jury.

*January*, 7. 1804.

Yeſterday morning two Gentlemen Volunteers, of Whitechapel, met to fight a duel in the tenter ground, Goodman's fields, in conſequence of a quarrel the preceding night, reſpecting the difference of countries (the one being an Engliſhman, and the other a German.) They met at twelve o'clock in order to fight, but were interrupted by one of the officers of Lambeth-ſtreet coming up at the time they were taking their paces, and who ſtopped their proceedings on that ground by diſarming them. Having waited a ſhort time, and until the officer went out of ſight, they were determined to have it out in blows, and accordingly they proceeded to Stepney fields, where they fought an hour and twenty minutes, when victory was declared in favour of John Bull. The German was taken home in a coach, and now lies dangerouſly ill.

The Pomona, Captain Ernſt, from Archangel, was wrecked on the 15th of October, in the White Sea, at eighteen leagues W. N. W. of Grauenhuck. The crew fortunately got on ſhore by the help of their long boat, with the loſs of only one man; here they took refuge with ſome fiſhermen, to protect themſelves againſt the wild beaſts. The next morning they perceived that Captain Cornelius Cay had periſhed with all his crew, at only two leagues diſtance. Eight of the dead bodies were caſt on ſhore, and completely daſhed in pieces. At two leagues further to the N. Capt. J. H. Bede had likewiſe loſt his veſſel, but preſerved the crew. Two Engliſh veſſels, and a Ruſſian of 300 laſts, had likewiſe been ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Lapland, where all the crew periſhed. The Captain and crew of the Pomona determined, on the 19th, to attempt returning to Archangel in the long boat; they were already eighteen leagues on their way, when they were overtaken by another tempeſt, which obliged them, as they could not approach the coaſt, to make uſe of a ſmall anchor, to throw their proviſions overboard, and to cut away their maſt, their long-boat being half full of water, and expecting to ſink every minute. In this terrible ſituation, with their feet and hands ſo much frozen that they could not make uſe of them, they prepared for death. Towards the evening, however, the tempeſt abated, and they were then able to reach the coaſt, where they found ſome fiſhermen's huts. The next morning they were viſited by ſome Ruſſians, who furniſhed them with proviſions, and enabled them to reach Archangel.

*January* 7.

SINGULAR CATASTROPHE.

For many weeks paſt, the church bell at Hammerſmith no ſooner ſtruck one, than a ſpectre ſeemed to flit along the fields adjacent to Black-Lion lane. The old and young watched its coming, but preſerved an awful diſtance. It appeared as if covered with a white ſhroud. The terror of the phantom operating upon the ſuperſtition of an elderly woman, brought on a dejection of mind,

from

from which ſhe never recovered. Several of the moſt reſpectable perſons in Hammerſmith were anxious to diſcover the cauſe of its viſitations; and, as the moſt likely means, offered a reward of 10l. for the apprehenſion of the Ghoſt. A perſon of the name of Smith, a Cuſtom-houſe Officer, with a few others, lured by the hope of the reward, determined to watch the phantom, and for that purpoſe provided themſelves with arms, and took poſt in Black-Lion-lane. They were ſtationed there on Tueſday night laſt, between the hours of ten and twelve. A man of the name of Milwood, a plaiſterer, unhappily had ſent his wife out upon ſome buſineſs, and imagining ſhe ſtaid longer than was neceſſary, determined to go in ſearch of her, in order to protect her home. The ill-fated man was dreſſed as uſual in his white flannel jacket, and proceeded along Black-Lion lane, where the ghoſt-hunters were lying in wait. Smith no ſooner beheld ſomething white approaching than he imagined it was the object of his expectations, and inſtantly ſpringing forward, advanced cloſe to the unfortunate Milwood, levelled his piece, and ſhot him through the head. The poor man expired on the ſpot, the ball having entered his mouth, and gone out at the back part of his ſkull. His murderer, agitated at the effect of his raſhneſs, ſurrendered himſelf to an officer of juſtice. After examining witneſſes, the Coroner's Jury conſulted a few minutes, and delivered in a verdict of Wilful Murder againſt Francis Smith: who was committed to Newgate.

The evidence of the ſiſter of the deceaſed before the Coroner, was particularly affecting; ſhe ſaid, "That her brother was about 22 years of age, and was a bricklayer by profeſſion. On the evening of Tueſday laſt, he left the houſe between ten and eleven o'clock, and the witneſs was almoſt immediately ſtruck with a preſentiment that ſome accident would befal him. She accordingly went to the door, and ſtood on ſome bricks, in order to look out for him. He had not gone above fifty yards, before ſhe heard a voice exclaim, "Damn you, who are you? and what are you? Speak, or I'll ſhoot." The words had ſcarce paſſed the lips of the perſon who uttered them, when ſhe heard the report of a gun, and ſaw the flaſh. She ſaid her brother induſtriouſly maintained himſelf and his wife. He was in his uſual dreſs, a white jacket and trowſers, when he went out. She was poſitive that he never had perſonated the Ghoſt. He had told her he had once been taken for it.

OLD BAILEY.—*Tueſday, Jan.* 10.

*Murder.*

*Francis Smith*, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Milwood, at Hammerſmith, on the night of Tueſday the 3d inſt. to which indictment he pleaded "*Not Guilty.*"

The evidence given was exactly as above. It was proved, that a perſon repreſenting a Ghoſt had very much infeſted the neighbourhood of Hammerſmith, from which very ſerious conſequences had ariſen, and that the priſoner had gone out with a view of detecting the impoſtor, and ſeeing a perſon dreſſed in a white jacket and trouſers, he called to him, and he made no anſwer, on which he fired and ſhot the deceaſed dead on the ſpot, with other circumſtances. The ſiſter of the deceaſed, dreſſed in mourning, gave the ſame affecting evidence ſhe did before the Coroner's Jury.

Several witneſſes gave the priſoner an exceeding good character for humanity, &c.

The priſoner, when aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, ſaid, that at the time he fired the ſhot, he was ſo agitated, that he did not know what he did. He had called out twice to the figure that appeared to be coming towards him before he fired, and he would then ſolemnly declare before God, that he was wholly innocent of having an intention to take away the life of the deceaſed, or any other perſon whatever.

The *Lord Chief Baron* began his charge to the Jury, by obſerving, that in point of law, character could avail nothing, where ſuch facts as they had juſt heard were brought forward. He thought it his bounden duty to lay it down to the Jury, that nothing had been ſtated on the part of the defence in this caſe, which could take it out of the legal definition of murder; it was not neceſſary, according to the law, to prove that the perſon charged with murder had known the deceaſed, or had entertained any perſonal malice againſt him. The general diſpoſition a man might have had in his mind to kill another was malice in point of law. If a man, intending miſchief, ſhould

fire

fire a gun into that Hall where the Court was then ſitting, and kill any at random, that was murder; the man did the act with a general malicious intention; or, if a man intending to kill one perſon, miſſed him, and killed another, that was murder. On the ſame principle, the killing of a perſon deſignedly, without any authority, but from a ſuppoſition that the perſon ought to be killed, was murder; unleſs the killing was occaſioned by accident, or took place in conſequence of ſome ſtrong provocation, it could not come under any other denomination except that of murder. No man, from a ſuppoſition that another had acted wrong, could take the authority to puniſh into his own hands. If a man went out to ſhoot robbers on the highway, and ſhould take it into his head that ſomebody he ſaw walking along was a robber, and with that idea kill him, ſuch killing, whether the man was a robber or not, was murder. Even if the very perſon appearing in this manner as a ghoſt had been killed, ſuch killing was murder. But here a man thought he had a right to go and kill any perſon he ſaw in a light-coloured coat. This was actually the caſe with the priſoner at the bar. He went out with a loaded gun, intending to kill, contrary to law, and killed a man who was perfectly innocent. "Gentlemen," continued his Lordſhip, "I ſhould be betraying my duty as a Judge, and acting contrary to the opinion of my brother Judges near me, If I did not tell you that this act of the priſoner's, provided you believe the facts given in evidence, *amounts to nothing leſs than murder*. In this caſe there was no accident; there was no ſudden or violent provocation; nor was there any attempt made on the part of the priſoner to apprehend the ſuppoſed ghoſt. But he went and thought himſelf entitled to kill that perſon; and with a degree of raſhneſs, which the law would never allow, he killed another perſon. It was his duty again to ſtate, that this offence was murder."

The Jury retired for more than an hour, and returned with a verdict—*Guilty of Manſlaughter*. The *Lord Chief Baron* declared it as the opinion of the Judges, that ſuch a verdict could not be received. For if the Jury believed the facts, they muſt find the priſoner guilty of murder, or they muſt acquit him.—There was no one circumſtance belonging to the caſe which could bring the offence under the denomination of *Manſlaughter*. The Jury then conſulted for about a minute in the box, and pronounced a verdict—*Guilty of Murder*.

*The Lord Chief Baron* ſaid, he ſhould report the caſe immediately.

*The Recorder* then ſentenced the priſoner to be executed on Monday next, and his body to be diſſected.

'This was a moſt affecting trial. The priſoner, a young man, 29 years of age, was dreſſed in black, made a very genteel appearance, and conducted himſelf with the greateſt propriety. During the time he remained at the bar, his countenance did not appear to expreſs much agitation until the Jury left the box. Upon the return of the Jury, he appeared ſtill more agitated, and particularly ſo when he was pronounced *Guilty of Murder*. While the awful ſentence was paſſing upon him by the Recorder, he ſupported himſelf with difficulty, and was led out of the dock by Mr Kirby's aſſiſtant, overwhelmed with the horrors of his ſituation.—He was reſpited the ſame evening.'

*January* 10.

The real Hammerſmith Ghoſt, to the ſatisfaction of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, has at laſt been diſcovered. Laſt Thurſday evening an information was lodged before Mr Hill, the Magiſtrate, againſt a Houſekeeper in the town of Hammerſmith, of the name of Graham a boot and ſhoemaker, who has a wife and three children, for going out at night wrapped up in a blanket, with a deſign to repreſent a Ghoſt! Graham was conſequently taken into cuſtody, and has found bail for his appearance. When queſtioned by the Magiſtrate as to the cauſe of his aſſuming ſuch a frightful being, he ſaid, that he had done it in order to be revenged on the impertinence of his apprentices, who had terrified his children by telling them ſtories of ghoſts. He expected to check them of this diſagreeable bent of their minds to the prejudice of his children, by preſenting them, as they paſſed homewards, a figure of a ghoſt.

OLD BAILEY—*Saturday, January*, 14.

*Forgery on the Bank.*

*Ann Hurle* was indicted for forging and uttering, on the 20th of December, an

an inſtrument purporting to be a power of attorney, for the payment of 500l. ſigned by Benjamin Allin, Gent. with intent to defraud the ſaid Benjamin Allin and the Bank of England.

Mr Garrow, as Counſel for the proſecution, ſtated the caſe, which was diſcloſed in evidence as follows:——

*George Francilla* ſaid he was a ſtock-broker, and became acquainted with the priſoner in conſequence of her having applied to him on Saturday the 10th of December laſt, at the Bank coffeehouſe, requeſting he would take out a power of attorney for the ſale of 500l. ſtock, in the 3 per cents. reduced: It was to be taken out in the name of Mr Benjamin Allin, of Greenwich, from his ſtock. The priſoner ſaid he was an elderly gentleman, and that ſhe had been brought up in his family for many years, as his houſe keeper and nurſe; and that he had given her the 500l. as a reward for her long ſervices and attention. According to her inſtructions witneſs took out a power of attorney, and delivered it to her the ſame day, for the purpoſe of taking it to Greenwich to be executed. She ſaid ſhe would have it executed that afternoon, and return on the Monday following to ſell the ſtock or transfer it into her own name. On Monday at eleven o'clock ſhe came and brought the power of attorney, executed in the name of Benjamin Allin (the inſtrument produced, and identified to be the ſame.) Witneſs deſired her to wait a few minutes, while he went to converſe with the clerk of the 3 per cents. office, and he would either ſell the ſtock, if ſhe deſired it, or transfer it.

About twenty minutes after, witneſs returned, and went again to the Bank, to enquire at the office for the payment of powers of attorney, if they had paſſed the power of attorney in queſtion. The witneſs found the clerk who paſſed the power, who informed him, that Mr Bateman, the principal clerk, deſired to ſee him.—Witneſs went with the priſoner to the office, and Mr Bateman ſaid, the ſignature of Mr Allin differed from the hand-writing of that gentleman which they had at the Bank. He aſked witneſs, whether he knew Benjamin Allin? Witneſs anſwered, "No;" he only knew Ann Hurle, who had given him the power of attorney. The clerk then aſked the priſoner if ſhe knew him? She ſaid, Yes, ſhe had been brought up in, and had been acquainted with his family, from a child. Mr Bateman told her as he had ſome knowledge of ſome of the atteſting witneſſes, Mr Peter Burney, ſhe might take the inſtrument, and get him to ſign his name to a memorandum, which he (the clerk) would write on the back, ſtating, that he Peter Burney, believed the ſignature to be the handwriting of Mr Allin, and if ſhe returned next day, the ſtock might be ſold.

On Tueſday morning, about 11 o'clock, ſhe returned with the power of attorney, ſigned Peter Burney, cheeſemonger. Witneſs being pretty ſure, but not quite certain, that it was a forgery, he deſired her to be with him on the Wedneſday morning, intending, in the mean time, to enquire whether it were a forgery or not. On the ſame morning witneſs went to Mr Allin's, and made the neceſſary enquiry; and on the Wedneſday morning he went to the Bank early, and ſaw Mr Newcombe, the principal clerke, to whom he communicated the fruit of his enquiry. Having mentioned the warrant of attorney to Mr Newcombe, witneſs was taken before the Directors, and requeſted to give up the power of attorney, which he did.

*Thomas Bateman*, clerk and inſpector of powers of attorney in the 3 per cents. reduced office, was next examined.—He ſaid, he remembered an application made to him about a power of attorney. Priſoner and laſt witneſs came together to him at his office (the power of attorney produced and identified), a converſation paſſed about it. The priſoner aſked what objection witneſs had to take the power of attorney? He told her he had compared the ſignature on it with one of Mr Allin's, which he had in his poſſeſſion, and they did not agree, there was a great difference. Priſoner ſaid, ſhe expected it would be ſo: Mr Allin had been long out of the habit of writing, ſo much ſo, that her aunt, who lived with him, had ſigned all the drafts whenever he drew on his banker. Witneſs ſaid, Perhaps your aunt ſigned this:—The Priſoner ſaid, No; you may depend on it, he ſigned it himſelf.

*Benjamin Allin*, an infirm old man, upwards of eighty years of age, was then led into Court, and examined, ſupported by two aſſiſtants, being unable to ſtand by himſelf. On his appearance in Court, the priſoner fainted away for a conſiderable

able time; on being recovered, the evidence was interrogated. He ſtated, in a voice, ſcarcely audible, that he reſided at Greenwich, where he had never been out of his houſe, before the preſent occaſion, for more than 50 years. Witneſs had never ſeen the priſoner but once; and having looked at the ſignature on the power of attorney, ſaid it was not his writing, nither did he know of any ſuch inſtrument having been brought to him. He did not remember the atteſting witneſſes, and ſaid peeviſhly, "I do not know whether I did authoriſe any perſons to ſign their names; but if I did, why do they not come and ſay ſo?"

The atteſting witneſſes were then examined, namely, *Thomas Nowlin*, a carpenter at Greenwich, and *Peter Burney*, a cheeſemonger at the ſame place; they both denied any knowledge of the power of attorney, and ſaid their names were forged.

*Jane Hurle*, the priſoner's aunt, ſtated, that ſhe lived with Mr Allin, and that nobody had had acceſs to him but herſelf for fifty years; the two laſt witneſſes were known to her, but ſhe never remembered having ſeen either in company with her maſter. She examined the ſignature, and ſaid it was like the hand-writing of Mr Allin, but was not certain; the latter never wrote his name at full length.

The priſoner, on being called upon for her defence, ſaid, ſhe left it to her Counſel.

After a ſhort deliberation, the Jury pronounced her *Guilty—Death*.

The priſoner was a genteel looking young woman, of about twenty-two years of age. We ſcarcely ever witneſſed any perſon who ſtood at the bar that appeared more affected. The Court was obliged to ſtop ſeveral times in the courſe of the trial, in conſequence of the ſeveral fainting fits with which ſhe was ſeized. When the verdict of *Guilty* was pronounced, ſhe was carried out already half dead with terror.

---

## *SCOTLAND.*

### EDINBURGH.

*January*, 4. 1804.

The Magiſtrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, unanimouſly reſolved to recommend Mr Robert Jamieſon, of Leith, as a proper perſon to be appointed Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, in the room of the deceaſed Dr Walker. The patronage of this Profeſſorſhip is veſted in the Crown.

*Saturday, January* 7.

This forenoon there was a muſter on the Calton-hill, of the Pioneers, Labourers, &c. who have volunteered their ſervices to break up roads, &c. in caſe the enemy ſhould make an attempt on this part of the coaſt. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, upwards of one thouſand men appeared, many of whom had proper inſtruments, ſuch as mattocks, ſpades, ſhovels, &c. for executing the work they are deſigned to be employed in. After being inſpected, they received one ſhilling each and were diſmiſſed. It ſnowed heavily the whole time.

### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

*Tuesday, January* 10.

This day came on before the Court, the trial of John Herdman, boatman in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, Leith, accuſed of murder or culpable homicide, by ſtriking Peter Geyler, mi ſhipman on the impreſs ſervice at Leith, on the head with a bludgeon or ſtick, on the evening of the 12th of November laſt, which occaſioned his death in three days thereafter.

The *Lord Advocate* reſtricted the charge to culpable homicide, as he did not think he could make out the crime of murder againſt the priſoner.

The firſt witneſs called was *Mrs Calderwood*, wife of John Calderwood, meal-dealer in Leith, who ſaid, that ſhe remembers her huſband being preſſed on Saturday the 12th November, and was taken to the rendezvous, where ſhe went, but afterwards returned to lock her ſhop-door, and went to Cuming's, where her huſband then was, who had been liberated. Mr Geyler came in, and ſaid he would have her huſband yet, and uſed her very badly. On the witneſs remonſtrating with Geyler, he ſtruck her; on which the priſoner, who then came in, ſaid it was a ſhame to uſe a woman ill—Herdman put out Geyler, and locked the door—The witneſs was alſo locked out, but afterwards admitted into Cuming's, when the priſoner went away, and ſhe did not ſee him again that night—Herdman was ſober, but Geyler was mortal drunk that night.

John

*John Calderwood* ſaid, he never was at ſea, but was preſſed from his own door on the 12th November, and carried to the rendezvous, but was relieved in a ſhort time—He then went to Cuming's, where Geyler came, and inſiſted on taking witneſs again to the rendezvous—His wife interfered with Geyler for uſing him badly, when Geyler ſtruck her. Herdman, who was preſent, interfered, and ſaid it was ſhameful to ſtrike a woman, and at laſt put out Geyler, who continued for ſome time ſwearing at the back of the door. About an hour after, the witneſs left Cuming's by a back door.—Herdman was ſober, but does not think Geyler was ſo.

*John Beatſon*, midſhipman on the impreſs at Leith, remembers Calderwood being impreſſed, but was not preſent when any ſcuffle happened. After Geyler was put out of Cuming's, he ſaid to the witneſs, "D—n that wooden-legged —— I'll do for him, for interrupting me on my duty." Herdman almoſt immediately came out, when Geyler repeated his words, and ſtruck Herdman on the head with a ſtick he had in his hand. The priſoner took the witneſs as evidence of his being ſtruck, and ſaid he would have ſatisfaction. The quarrel continued between Geyler and him along the ſhore, when Mr Waddell opened his window, and aſked "what was the matter?" Herdman ſaid he had been abuſed by Geyler, and would have ſatisfaction. Waddell adviſed him to let the matter reſt that night, and have recourſe to the civil law. Herdman went back to Calderwood's, and the witneſs ſaw Mrs Calderwood home, and Herdman went back to Cuming's with a ſtick in his hand.

*James Thomſon*, one of the preſs gang, ſaid he ſaw Geyler ſtrike the priſoner with a ſtick, and Herdman took him a witneſs.

*George Alexander*, another of the preſs gang, ſaid, about 11 o'clock he ſaw Herdman, and ſpoke to him. Shortly after Geyler came out of the houſe, when Herdman ſtruck him on the head and knocked him down—That the witneſs lifted up Geyler, took him home, and his wife dreſſed his wound—That he went up the ſhore again, and met Herdman, who aſked him to take a glaſs. They accordingly went into a public houſe, when the priſoner told him how he had been uſed by Geyler ſtriking him on the head, which had raiſed a large lump on it—That he had gone to Mr Waddell, to complain, who adviſed him to go home, but he had gone to the watch-houſe, got a ſtick, and having met Geyler near Cuming's, had knocked him down.

*Mr Alexander Waddel*, of the Cuſtoms, Leith, ſaid, that on the 12th November, the priſoner called at his houſe about 12 o'clock, much agitated, and ſaid he had been badly uſed by Geyler—That he had been ſtruck on the head by Geyler with a ſtick, and wiſhed the witneſs to interfere—That he aſked the priſoner the cauſe of the quarrel, when he told him he had prevented Geyler from uſing ill a woman of the name of Calderwood, and ſaid he had gone to Cuming's, where Geyler had knocked him down. The witneſs adviſed the priſoner to ſay no more, but let the law take its courſe. The priſoner then went away, but in a ſhort time the witneſs heard a noiſe on the ſtreet, and went to the window, where he ſaw the priſoner and another man, when he aſked Herdman if that was the man who had ſtruck him—Herdman ſaid it was; on which the witneſs adviſed him again to go home, and he would let Captain Naſh know the matter in the morning. Next morning he ſaw the priſoner, who told him he had given Geyler as good a ſtroke as he had got. The priſoner has been four years in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, and he conſidered him a ſober man, and a ſteady officer—He had loſt his leg at Teneriffe, along with Lord Nelſon.

*Mr Charles Anderſon*, ſurgeon in Leith, ſaid he was called to ſee Geyler on the 13th November, and found him inſenſible—He had a wound on the back part of his head, but it was not a large one. He died on the evening of the 14th, when his head was opened—There was a great effuſion of blood under the bone, which he thinks was the occaſion of his death, but which had proceeded from the external wound.

*Mr Kellie*, ſurgeon in Leith, concurred with the preceding witneſs; but was of opinion, that if the deceaſed had not been much intoxicated, the wound could not have occaſioned his death.

The priſoner's declaration was then read, which cloſed the evidence on the part of the Crown.

Three

Three witneſſes were examined to the character of the priſoner, who deſcribed him as a humane, decent, ſober man, and not at all quarrelſome. Two certifications were alſo read, one from Captain Hutchinſon of the Royal Navy, and another from the Phyſicians at Haſtar Hoſpital, both of which were greatly in favour of the priſoner.

The Lord Advocate for the Crown, and Mr F. Jeffrey for the priſoner, each addreſſed the Jury in very appropriate ſpeeches. Lord Craig, who preſided at the trial, ſummed up the whole in a candid and humane charge to the Jury. The Jury in a ſhort time returned a verdict, Unanimouſly finding the priſoner Not Guilty. The priſoner was then acquitted and diſmiſſed from the bar.

*January*, 12.

The Rev. Mr Anderſon was admitted one of the Miniſters of the Old Grayfriars Church, in room of the Rev. Dr Erſkine. The admiſſion ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Brunton, New Grayfriars, in the New Grayfriars Church, the other church being ſtill under repair.

---

### *Trial of John Macfarlane.*

*January*, 13.

This day came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of John Macfarlane, late corporal in the Stirlingſhire regiment of North Britiſh Militia, accuſed of ſhooting James Robertſon, commonly called Daft Jamie, on the evening of the 13th of October laſt, in the ſtreet of Bathgate.

The pannel pled *Not Guilty*.—The Counſel for the priſoner made no objection to the relevancy of the libel, but reſted his defence on a denial of the charge, and on his general good character. The *Lord Advocate* obſerved, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Montroſe, Colonel of the regiment to which Macfarlane belonged, ſtating, that the pannel had ſummoned a number of officers and noncommiſſioned officers to atteſt his good character: That in the preſent ſtate of the country it would be inconvenient for them to attend, and requeſting it might be diſpenſed with. Upon receiving this letter, he agreed to the Duke's requeſt, but deſired a certificate of Macfarlane's character, which was accordingly ſent by the Adjutant, giving him an excellent one. His Lordſhip alſo ſaid, he had received letters from the Hon. John Ramſay, and General Oakes, both of whom gave him the beſt of characters, to the latter of whom he was ſervant in Egypt.

*John Crawford*, ſhoemaker in Bathgate, ſaid, that on the 13th of October, the pannel and another man were billetted in his houſe. Brownlee and Bird were billetted with John Murray, the witneſs's ſon-in-law, who lived in the flat above him. Macfarlane and the other man left his houſe about ſix o'clock. About 20 minutes after nine Macfarlane came back, and enquired for his comrade, who the witneſs then underſtood to be a deſerter, but he was not there. The witneſs then accompanied the pannel to one Ramſay's, where they had been drinking, in ſearch of the deſerter; but he was not found there. After coming back, the pannel was very uneaſy, and in about an hour after, he again went to Ramſay's, accompanied by a boy, but the deſerter was not found: That when he came back to the witneſs's houſe, he lay down a few minutes on his bed, and then roſe and went to Murray's for the other two men, and in a ſhort time he heard Daft Jamie give two great cries, when the witneſs went up to Murray's, and he heard Macfarlane accuſe Jamie of knowing where the deſerter was, which he denied. The pannel threatened to make Jamie ſmell powder if he did not tell, and held a cartridge to his face: That the whole party then came down to his houſe, where Jamie was hand-cuffed by the two privates, Macfarlane declaring he would march him to Edinburgh in that ſituation: That they all went out, Macfarlane having his muſket with him. After this the witneſs went to bed, and about four o'clock in the morning, when he awoke, the pannel was ſitting at the fire-ſide. He aſked the witneſs if he could get any aſſiſtance to apprehend the deſerter, when he ſaid he might get the conſtables in the morning. Did not hear any thing of *Daft Jamie*, but ſaw his body on the ſtreet of Bathgate.

*William Brownlee*, private in the Stirlingſhire Militia, ſaid, he, in company with Macfarlane and Bird, marched from Glaſgow with a deſerter for Edinburgh Caſtle: That when they came to Bathgate,

Bathgate, the witneſs and Bird were quartered in John Murray's, and after putting aſide their arms, they went with Murray to one Ramſay's, where they had ſome refreſhment—Macfarlane and the deſerter alſo came to Ramſay's, accompanied by Daft Jamie: That they ſat there about two hours, when he went back to Murray's, and ſhortly after went to bed: That Jamie lay in a cloſet off the room where Bird and he were quartered—After being in bed ſome time, Macfarlane came up ſtairs, and ſaid the deſerter had left him: That he pulled Jamie out of the cloſet by the neck, and threatened him with knowing where the deſerter was—Jamie denied it, when Macfarlane threatened to ſhoot him, and ſaid he would handcuff him: That they left Murray's, and went to Crawford's, where he handcuffed Jamie, and they all went out in ſearch of the deſerter: That they went to a houſe, rather out of the town, where ſome corn was growing, but did not find the deſerter: That they came down the ſtreet again, nearly oppoſite the billet-maſter's, when Macfarlane put a cartridge into his muſket, on which the witneſs ſaid, "Surely you will not ſhoot him." He ſaid, "No," I only mean to fear him: That they all walked along the ſtreet, and he heard the muſket go off; and ſaw the piece drop, when the pannel ſaid, "I have done for him now." The witneſs and Bird then went forward to the body of Jamie, and aſked Macfarlane to take off the handcuffs, which he attempted, but could not do it, but the witneſs took off the handcuffs: That Macfarlane was the worſe of liquor, and did not expreſs any ſorrow for what he had done: That they went to Ramſay's, but did not get admiſſion, and afterwards they all went to their quarters. On the road the pannel ſaid he would go away, but the witneſs adviſed him not to do ſo. The witneſs had no idea Macfarlane would ſhoot Jamie, he only thought he meant to frighten him: That the deſerter was apprehended in Irvine, and Jamie accompanied him from Irvine to Glaſgow: That on the road from Glaſgow the pannel was very kind to Jamie, and, when they came to Bathgate, applied for a billet for him—it was a dark night, and after the muſket was loaded, he does not think Macfarlane halted, but the piece was fired when he was walking on.

*James Bird*, private in the Stirlingſhire Militia, ſaid, that he was one of the party who were conducting a deſerter from Glaſgow to Edinburgh, and halted at Bathgate: That Brownlee and the witneſs were quartered together, and after being in bed were awoke by Macfarlane, who ſaid the deſerter was gone: That he got Jamie, and threatened to ſhoot him, as he ſaid he knew where the deſerter was, which Jamie denied: That they all went out in ſearch of the deſerter: That Jamie was handcuffed, and marched along with them: That they went up ſtreets till they were out of Bathgate, and returned back again. In the way back Macfarlane loaded his piece, at which time Jamie and the pannel were walking together, the witneſs and Brownlee being a little before them: That the witneſs remonſtrated with Macfarlane not to ſhoot Jamie, who ſaid he only meant to fear him: That he heard the piece go off, and ſaw Jamie drop, when he ſaid, "You have done for him now." The pannel replied, he had—Macfarlane and Brownlee took off the handcuffs from Jamie, and when they returned to their quarters, Murray's people aſked for Jamie, when he anſwered he was out by there, growling like a bear: That he ſaid ſo, as he was afraid for what had happened—Macfarlane ſaid he would go away, but the witneſs diſſuaded him from that—The pannel was drunk, but was ſenſible what he was doing: That there was half a mutchkin drunk at the billet-maſter's, and three half mutchkins in Ramſay's, of which ſix people partook, and while drinking there was no quarrel between Jamie and Macfarlane.

*Mr Robert Smith*, ſurgeon in Bathgate, ſaid he had examined the body of Daft Jamie, by order of the Sheriff of Linlithgow, and made up a report along with Mr Clark, ſurgeon. The report was read by the Clerk of Court, and deſcribed very minutely the ſtate of the deceaſed. His whole head was much ſhattered, particularly on the left ſide, and part of his brain was in his bonnet. He had been ſhot by a muſket ball, and the piece, when diſcharged, had been very near, as part of his face was black with the powder.

*Mr Thomas Clark*, ſurgeon in Bathgate, identified the report.

*Mr William Wardrobe*, Bailie of Bathgate,

gate, and *Mr John Wardrobe*, writer there, identified the pannel's declaration, which was then read, and closed the evidence for the crown.

The pannel's Counsel produced a number of letters from some principal officers, with whom he had served as a soldier.

The Jury returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel guilty of *Culpable Homicide*.—The Court adjudged the pannel to be imprisoned for nine months.

*Thursday, Jan.* 19.

This day John Cowie, police officer, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed at the west end of the Tolbooth. He was assisted in his devotions by the Rev. Mr Brunton, one of the ministers of this city.

*Tuesday, Jan.* 24.

On Friday afternoon, while two Ladies were walking in Northwoodside Wood, near Glasgow, one of them heard an uncommon cry, which, after some search, they found to proceed from an old Coal Pit, when they discovered a man belonging to Milngavie, who had fallen into it on Thursday evening; he was soon got out; and, what is remarkable, had received no material hurt in his fall. This is the same pit into which Mr Spearing fell about thirty years ago.—Surely the owners of such places should be compelled to rail them in, to prevent similar accidents.

On Saturday last the body of a man was found in the Great Canal, about a mile from Kirkintilloch. On being carried into the town, it was recognised by some of the inhabitants to be that of a man who had travelled the country for some weeks past, seeking employment as a mole-catcher. His watch and a shirt were found in the pockets, with some papers, from which it appears his name was Samuel Taylor.—It is supposed he had lost his way while travelling in the dark.

*Wednesday, Jan.* 25.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh voted Fifty Guineas towards supplying the battalion of Spearmen with cloathing, &c. a distinguished Commander gave ten guineas to the same purpose.

*Friday, Jan.* 27.

The Queen Charlotte Packet, William Nisbet, master, belonging to the Berwick Old Shipping Company, and having on board an uncommonly rich cargo, arrived at Leith from London this morning, after an engagement with a French privateer of 14 guns, on Tuesday last, off Cromer, in which the master of the smack and one man were wounded.—The privateer is a cutter brig, with yellow sides, and green-painted bottom, with new top-sails, and old stay-sails, and full of men.—When first seen by Captain Nisbet, she was in the midst of several vessels, to which she paid no attention, but bore down on the Queen Charlotte, fired a gun, and ordered her to strike, which Captain Nisbet returned, and an engagement commenced, which contiuued for one hour and thirty-five minutes, during which the privateer kept up an incessant fire of round grape and musketry, when she filled, and went off, seeming in confusion, at being saluted with 18 pound shot from a vessel of the Queen Charlotte's size. Much praise is due to the Captain and crew of the smack, for their spirited and continued resistance, which has been the means of saving a fine vessel to the owners, and a cargo to the merchants, of immense value. The Queen Charlotte mounts, (as do all the Old Company's smacks,) six 18 pounder carronades, and two long 4 pounders.

*Tuesday, Jan.* 31.

This day there were 280 bolls oat meal in Edinburgh market, which sold from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per boll. Retail prices per peck, of best oat-meal 1s. 2d. second 1s. 1½d. There were also 30 bolls of pease, and barley meal, which sold from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per boll. Retail prices per peck, 10d.

FRAZERBURGH, *December* 22.

During the tremendous gale on Monday last, a large vessel was driven on shore, on Rattery Beach. The people gathered to the shore, but the sea running mountains high, made it impossible to give the least assistance from the shore. Soon after day-break, two of the crew took to one of the boats, but, alas! the merciless waves soon overset the boat, and they were seen no more! Some time after this, another boat was seen to make for the shore with one

man

man in her, which he moſt miraculouſly effected, from being laſhed to the bed. The ſea running ſo high, and the man ſo much exhauſted, he was unable to unlooſe himſelf. In this perilous ſituation he remained, until Mr JohnGeddes, farmer in Broadland, and William Milne, overſeer to Mr Harvey of Broadland, with other four men, puſhed through the waves and got hold of the boat; but before they could get him liberated from the boat, a heavy ſea ſtruck the boat, by which they loſt their hold. Again Mr Geddes, with the aſſiſtance of the others, puſhed forward, and happily ſucceeded in the deliverance of the man. The maſts of the veſſel being cut away, it was hoped ſhe would keep together; the ſea, however, run ſo heavy upon her that ſhe went to pieces, about 4 o'clock on Tueſday afternoon. The ſcene was now moſt melancholy, about twenty people appeared on a part of the quarter-deck, expecting every moment to periſh; but here the interpoſition of Providence was moſt wonderful, for, upon that ſmall part of the wreck, no fewer than the captain and eighteen of the crew were brought to the ſhore, and by the aſſiſtance of Mr Geddes and the people on the beach, ſafely taken from the wreck, and carried to his houſe, where, after a night's reſt, they were quite recovered from their fatigue; unfortunately five of the crew have been loſt. The ſhip is about 1200 tons burden, and proves to be the Chriſtiana, Captain Johannis Schaw, maſter, from London, in ballaſt. He had been three weeks at ſea, and was in ſight of Chriſtiana when the gale took her.

*Account of the loſs of the Mary of London, near Aberdeen, in a letter from one of the crew.*

"The ſecond day after we left Elſineur it began to blow very freſh, which terminated in a very heavy gale of wind. Our ſhip being leaky at the beſt, now got ſo bad, we were obliged to pump night and day; and the ſhip waterlogged, it was determined to take to the long-boat. We got accordingly what things we could out of the cabin, it being half full of water, ſuch as bread, two hams, and ſome liquor, with a compaſs and a quadrant.—We had not time to put the things in the long boat, when the ſhip upſet, four of the people were drowned, and the reſt of us got upon her bottom, where we remained about an hour and a half, expecting every minute to be waſhed away. There was a ſhip cloſe to us but could render us no aſſiſtance; however, GOD was with us, for a heavy ſea ſtruck her, and carried away the three maſts, which were under water, when the ſhip inſtantly righted, and we got on her deck. Nothing was to be ſeen but the wreck of the maſts, which the rigging held: but the deck was completely cleared. In this ſituation we remained four days, and three nights, without ſo much as a biſcuit, or an ounce of beef, or a drop of water, and conſtantly wet. On the third day one of our men died of hunger and cold, and on the fourth another. We were reduced to eat two ſmall cats which had clung to the wreck. On the fourth night we got amongſt breakers;— and it being the ſecond time that ſhe ſtruck, ſhe knocked her bottom from her top ſides. We now laſhed ourſelves to the bowſprit with ropes, and in about two hours we got on ſhore, but with our legs and hands ſo ſwelled that we could hardly crawl to a ſmall houſe which ſtood on the beach. The next day all the people for twenty miles round came to ſee us; indeed, we were moſt lamentable objects; our faces and bodies quite emaciated, and our hands and legs greatly ſwelled. The people behaved uncommonly kind to us; the hands were twelve in number, of whom four were drowned; two died through cold, hunger, and fatigue, and ſix got on ſhore."

GLASGOW, *January* 6.

The Magiſtrates and Town Council met to fill up the vacancy in the Town Clerkſhip occaſioned by the death of the late Mr Orr, when, in conſideration of the great increaſe of buſineſs, it was determined that there ſhould be three joint Clerks, in conſequence of which arrangement, the following election unanimouſly took place, James Reddie, Eſq. Advocate, firſt Clerk; Mr Henderſon (lately junior) ſecond Clerk; and Mr Robert Thomſon (lately deputy) third Clerk.

## HADDINGTON CORN MARKET.

*Friday, Jan.* 27. 1804.

Wheat had a heavy ſale, and prices were lower.—Prices of Barley nearly as laſt week; higheſt 17s. current 14s. to

16s.—Rather a ſcrimp ſupply of Oats, which had not a very ready ſale, and prices rather on the advance, beſt 16s. current 13s. to 15s.—Peaſe and Beans, as laſt day; higheſt 18s. current 15s. to 17s.—618 bolls of Wheat in the market, which ſold at the following prices, viz.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 at | L. 1 | 7 | 6 | 101 at | L. 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 10 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 72 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 26 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 40 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 45 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 53 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 46 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | 1 | 4 | 0 | | | | |

Average, L. 1: 3: 11d. 4-12ths. per boll, being 6d. 5-12ths. lower than laſt day.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

The Theatre opened on Saturday evening, the 10th December, with the favourite pieces of John Bull, and the Romp. Notwithſtanding the inclemency of the night, a numerous and faſhionable audience attended, amongſt whom we particularly noticed the elegant Lady Charlotte Campbell, and Earl Moira, our noble Commander in Chief. His Lordſhip was greeted upon entering, and leaving the box, with univerſal and unbounded plaudits; and we rejoice extremely that this ſpontaneous proof of the high eſteem in which his Lordſhip is held by thoſe whom his military talents are perhaps deſtined to protect, has been offered ſo ſoon after his arrival amongſt us; we rejoice alſo, that in conſequence of ſo many ladies of faſhion having viſited the theatre, we may reaſonably hope that the prejudice of not appearing there until after the Queen's birth-day, has given way to the rational deſire of enjoying the amuſements of the ſtage as early in the ſeaſon as they may be preſented.

The interior of the houſe has undergone no alteration, nor was there indeed any requiſite, but the manager has not been ſparing in his endeavours to procure the aid of ſuch talents as may contribute to the gratification of the public; and if we are correctly informed reſpecting certain ſolicitations, which had for object Mr Rock's return to Covent-Garden Theatre, we cannot ſufficiently applaud Mr Jackſon for not relinquiſhing his engagement, and for having reſiſted all arguments in favour of individual intereſt, where any portion of the public's entertainment muſt have been ſacrificed.

No fewer than four candidates for fame made their firſt appearance on theſe boards on Saturday, and although it is in general difficult, perhaps even unjuſt to pronounce upon the merits or demerits of performers the firſt night of their appearance before a new audience, yet we ſhall not heſitate to ſay, that Mr Faulkner evinced great ability in the character of Peregrine.—The tone of his voice is manly, agreeable, and well adapted to the *pathetic*, but we muſt requeſt his particular attention to the juſt application of *emphaſis*. We have no doubt that Mr Faulkner will afford us many occaſions to pay him our tribute of praiſe, and wait anxiouſly to attend him through more important characters than that of Peregrine.

Notwithſtanding, we thought we diſcovered in Mr Derry the apprehenſions naturally attending a firſt appeal to public favour, he went through the part of Thornberry with much propriety and feeling.

Mr Rock's Dennis Brulgruddery was a fine piece of natural acting; his ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment at Peregrine's having paid ſo large a ſum as *ſix thouſand pound, all upon a counter* for Thornberry, and his conſequent *abſence* during Peregrine's enquiries reſpecting the road to the manor houſe, were pourtrayed in the moſt maſterly manner, and the whole of his performance merited, as it received, the general approbation of the audience.

Miſs Duncan's Mary was truly intereſting. Her unſuſpicious character and *naivete* of manner were admirably preſerved; and we congratulate the public that this charming actreſs is again to enliven the ſcene amongſt us.

Mr Evatt's Tom Shuffleton is a caricature piece of acting, in which he acquitted himſelf tolerably well, but he ſeems to have erred, by taking *Lewis* for his model—the original is, in our eſtimation, too *outre*, and the copy has by no means diminiſhed this defect.

The piece of John Bull has certainly great merit, and may be eſteemed the beſt production of Mr Colman's pen.—But we cannot avoid regretting, that, in compliance to the degraded taſte of the preſent day, he has allowed it to retain many paſſages which bear the ſtamp of broad vulgarity. Amongſt many inſtances that might be mentioned, the indecent uſe of oaths is the moſt prominent, and we are ſorry to obſerve, that the actors themſelves ſeem diſpoſed to augment, rather than diminiſh this diſguſting impropriety. We recommend particularly to Mr Hollingſworth that he ſhould omit even the few which the author has injudiciouſly allowed the copy, and to hold in mind how highly indecorous it is that a Juſtice of the Peace and Baronet ſhould diſgrace his language by exclamations and epithets ſcarcely pardonable in the mouth of Dennis Brulgruddery. As we are actuated by no ſplenetic motive, we ſhall not heſitate to remind Mr Toms, that although he has nothing to *ſay* in part of the laſt ſcene, he is certainly *one* of the principal perſonages *intereſted*,

*interested*, and *ought* to display a very lively concern respecting the conversation going forward, instead of lounging upon a chair at the back part of the stage. This gentlemen should be more attentive also to his dress and deportment; neither of which conveyed an idea of the dignified manners and appearance expected in the son of a rich baronet.

The Romp is in itself an insignificant piece, but Miss Duncan's Prisilla Tomboy, and Curpin's Watty, merit much euloguim. Mr James, who made his appearance in Capt. Sightly, is a very good figure, and possesses a tolerable voice, but we shall not, at present, judge of his musical talents. His song of "The Merry Hour," was encored with repeated applauses.

The performers in general acquitted themselves very respectably; the pieces went off well, and we congratulate Mr Jackson upon his return to Edinburgh, with a very useful, entertaining, and we hope a profitable company.

## BIRTHS.

At Dalkeith House, the Countess of Dalkeith, a daughter.

At Midfield, near Edinburgh, Mrs Thomas Scott, a daughter.

At Closeburn Hall, the Lady of C. G. S. Monteath, Esq. a daughter.

The Lady of William Thornton, Esq. a son and heir, at his house in Old Broad-street, London.

At London, the Lady of Capt. William Henry Maxwell, 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, a daughter.

At Bramshaw, Hants, the Lady of the Hon. Charles Murray, a daughter.

Mrs Ord, wife of William Ord, of Fenham Esq. M. P. a son and heir,

At Hilica, the Lady of Colonel Mair, a daughter.

The Lady of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford Hall, a son.

The Lady of Sir James Nasmith, Bart. a son.

At Bedgrave Hall, the Lady of Rear-Admiral Wilson, a daughter.

1803. *Nov.* 25. Mrs John Glen Johnson, a son, at St Petersburgh.

*Dec.* 23. The Lady of John Graham of Leitchtown, Esq. in Perthshire, a son.

25. Mrs Gregory, of St Andrew's Square, two sons.

31. At Lixmount, Mrs Jay, a daughter.

1804. *Jan.* 3. Mrs Paton, of Crailing, a daughter, at her house in Charlotte Square.

9. Mrs Logan, younger of Edrom, a daughter, at Tweedhill.

11. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Charles Jenkinson, Esq. a son.

15. The Lady of Thomas Bruce, Esq. jun. of Arnot, a daughter, at Montrose.

*Jan.* 15. At Gogar House, the Hon. Mrs Ramsay, a daughter.

17. At Woodburn, Lady Doune, a son.

19. Mrs Duff of Muirtown, a son.

25. Mrs Burnett, York Place, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

1803. *Dec.* 30. At Darnick, Mr William Dunlop, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Usher, only daughter of James Usher, Esq. of Toftfield.

1804. *Jan.* 2. At Maitlandfield, Alexander Ogilvy, Esq. to Miss Marcia Napier, daughter of the Hon. General Napier.

3. At Fintray house, Robert Wallace, Esq. to Miss Margaret Forbes, daughter to Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar.

—. At Edinburgh, Captain Thomas Phipps Howard, of the 23d Light Dragoons, Major of Brigade on the North British Staff, to Miss Rae, only daughter of the Lord Justice Clerk.

5. At Dundas Castle, Sir William Pulteney of Westerhall, Bart. to Mrs Stuart, Widow of Andrew Stuart of Castlemilk and Torrance, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, William Campbell, Esq. Writer to the Signet, to Miss Eliza Hunter, eldest daughter of William Hunter, Esq. of Newmills.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr William Birkmyre, Ensign of the Renfrewshire Militia, to Miss Jean Rutherford, only daughter of William Rutherford, Esq of Eskbank.

7. At Banff, Stewart Souter, Esq. of Melrose, to Miss Mary Robinson.

16. At Gartmore house, John Douglas of Mains, Esq. to Miss Dickson, daughter of the Rev. John Dickson, Archdeacon of Down.

18. At Clatto, Fife, Major Deas, of the Madras Cavalry, to Miss Catharine Low, second daughter of Robert Low, Esq, of Clatto.

Major Plunkett, to Miss Gunning, Authoress of several interesting productions.

At Ayr, Mr Walsh, Quarter master of the 5th Battalion of the Army of Reserve, to Miss Barbara Johnston, daughter of Mr Johnston, of Lovestone.

At Glasgow, Capt. Niel Mackellar of the 1st Battalion of the Royals, to Miss Barbour, daughter of the late Robert Barbour, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

At Langamull, Island of Mull, Lieutenant Alexander M'Lean, of the Argyleshire Volunteers, to Miss Christiana M'Lean, fourth daughter of John M'Lean, tacksman of Langamull.

At Sevenoaks, John Kemp, Esq; Surveyor to the Forces in that district, to Miss Charlotte Bartram, of that place.

At Gretna Green, Mr Simpson, of Crookholm,

holm, near Brampton, to Miſs Warwick, of Scarr, in the pariſh of Irthington. The Carliſle Paper ſays, that the bridegroom being a minor, was locked up by his father; but, impelled by love, he aſcended the chimney, and eſcaped to his miſtreſs, ſo covered with ſoot, that it was ſome time before ſhe could recogniſe him.

At Dumfries, The Rev. Mr William Adair, Rector of Fermoy, in Ireland, to Miſs Lilias Malcolm, youngeſt daughter of Mr Malcolm, late town-clerk of Dumfries.

At Greenock, Mr John Buchanan, jun. merchant, to Miſs Mary Henry, daughter of Mr Arch. Henry, ſhip-maſter, Saltcoats.

---

## DEATHS.

In the month of March 1803, at Cutchowra, Bengal, in conſequence of a wound received at the reduction of that Garriſon, Mr Montgomerie Pollock, Cornet in the Bengal Cavalry, and ſon of the late Rev. Mr Thomas Pollock, Miniſter of Kilwinning.

*October* 31. At Kingſton, Jamaica, of the Yellow Fever, Mr William Howe, ſon of the late Rev. Mr William Howe, miniſter of Stirling.

*Nov.* 25. At her houſe at Bernera, Mrs Margaret Macleod, widow of the late Normand Macleod, of Bernera, Eſq. aged 80 years.

*Dec.* 17. At Lanvihangel, near Uſk, Monmouthſhire, in the 102d year of his age, Mr John Puſſel, who, about twelve months before his death, has often walked ten miles a day. He retained his faculties to the very laſt, and could ſee to read the ſmalleſt print without the help of glaſſes. The morning on which he died he called his eldeſt ſon, with whom he lived, to the bedſide, and after taking him by the hand, inſtantly expired without a groan.

— At Leith, Mrs Miller, Relict of Mr Patrick Miller, merchant there.

18. William Shipley, Eſq. aged eighty-nine years. This Gentleman had the honour of projecting and eſtabliſhing the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, at London; which, by a liberal diſtribution of honorary and pecuniary premiums among the authors of different improvements, has been of the greateſt public advantage.

23. At Edinburgh, Nicol Stenhouſe, jun. only ſon of Mr William Stenhouſe, Accountant.

25. At Durie, James Chriſtie, of Durie, Eſq.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackay, relict of the late Mr Henry Mackay, of the Exciſe.

27. Mrs Helen Green, wife of Lieut. Green, of the Royal Marines, and daughter of the late Patrick Stuart, Eſq. of Tinninver in the Abbey.

*Dec.* 27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. R. Ure, jun. Miniſter of Airth, ſon of the Rev. Robert Ure, ſen. in the 32d year of his age, and tenth of his miniſtry. He was dutiful as a ſon, affectionate as a brother, and zealous in the diſcharge of his paſtoral office.

—. At Bellevue of Kilmarnock, Mrs Morton, Relict of Mr John Morton of Spaniſh-town, Jamaica.

28. At Dalſerf houſe, in the 7th year of her age, Miſs Mary Anne Niſbet, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Walter Niſbet, Eſq. of Mount Pleaſant, in the iſland of Nevis.

— At St Andrews, Mr William Baron, Profeſſor of Belles Lettres and Logic, in that Univerſity.

—. At Pennycuick, the Rev. Thomas M'Courry, Miniſter of the Goſpel there, in the 85th year of his age, and 42d of his miniſtry.

29 At Melroſe, Miſs Jean Kyle, daughter of Mr David Kyle. What is remarkable, ſhe was ſeized with the diſeaſe exactly that day twelve months ago, and often expreſſed a preſentiment that ſhe ſhould live till the return of that day, but no longer.

30. At Aberdeen, Mrs Maxwell, Relict of the Rev. John Maxwell, Miniſter of New Machar.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr William Hope.

—. In an advanced age, Mrs Margarate Robertſon, Widow of Mr James Cochrane, late Printer in Edinburgh.

—. At Lanktown of Abbotſhall, Kirkcaldy, Mr Robert Pratt, manufacturer there.

—. Aged 21, Robert Bromfield, ſon of Mr Bromfield, tenant at Weſter Softlaw, and on the 6th inſt. aged 19. Janet Bromfield, his daughter.

31. In George's Square, Miſs Ann Scott, daughter of the deceaſed Hugh Scott, Eſq. of Gala.

1804 *Jan.* 2. At Dundee, Alex. Rankine, Eſq. of Couſton, in the 82d year of his age.

—. At his houſe, in George's Square, Colonel James Abercromby.

3. Major David Robertſon, Aſſiſtant Barrack-Maſter-General, at Edinburgh.

5. At Weſtfield, near Haddington, in the prime of life, Captain James Dudgeon, of the late Caithneſs Highlanders.

6. On his paſſage to Jamaica, Mr Andrew Milnes.

7. At Glaſgow, Miſs Mary Doig, daughter of the deceaſed Mr David Doig, merchant, Edinburgh.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr William Scott, ſen. manufacturer.

8. Mrs Tait, wife of the Rev Thomas Tait, Miniſter of Elon.

—. In the evening, the body of Mr Campbell, teacher in Glaſgow, was found dead at Hawkhead, near Paiſley. It is ſuppoſed he had

had miſſed his way, and had wandered about, till worn out with fatigue, he had ſat down, and probably fallen aſleep, and the inclemency of the weather occaſioned his death.

*Jan.* 8. A young girl was burnt to death, at Perth, by her clothes taking fire when no perſon was preſent to give her any aſſiſtance.

10. At Dunſe, Mr William Cunningham late of the Exciſe.

—. At Stirling, Mrs Marion Higgins, ſpouſe of John Barth, Eſq. of Goldoch.

12. Mr William Fraſer, merchant Canongate.

14. At Edinburgh, David Williamſon, Eſq. of the Teind Office.

—. Mrs Janet Ramſay, at her houſe, in New Street.

—. At Kirkcaldy, George Dryſdale, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms.

—. At Barnagad, Colin Maclachlan, Eſq. of Craigenterve.

16. On Monday, at his houſe in Dundee, John Kinloch, Eſq. of Kilry.

—. At Stirling, Miſs Suſanna Slatford Wright, eldeſt daughter of Mr James Wright, writer in Stirling.

At Bredilhoim Houſe, in the 32d year of his age, of an apoplexy, Mr Robert Haig, Factor there, eſteemed and regretted by the whole pariſh.

22. At her houſe in St Andrew's Square, Mrs Robertſon, Relict of Lieut. General James Robertſon, late Colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and the laſt Britiſh Governor of New York.

—. At Nicolſon's Street, Mr Lewis, Student of Medicine, from Barbadoes.

The Rev. Dr Walker, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and miniſter of Collington.

At Glaſgow, Mr Francis Garden, ſecond ſon of Francis Garden, Eſq. merchant.

At Glaſgow, Mrs Whytlaw, wife of Mr John Whytlaw, ſilk mercer.

Mrs Farquharſon, Relict of the late Mr William Farquharſon of Aberdeen, aged 92 years.

At Dundee, Mr John Thoms, merchant.

Miſs Smyth, daughter of W. Smyth, Eſq; of Stopham. She was on a viſit to Mrs Ogbaldeſton, at Horſham, and after dreſſing herſelf with her uſual ſpirits for a ball, given by that Lady in honour of her ſon's birthday, had ſcarcely entered the room, when ſhe was taken ill, and died in the midſt of the aſſembly.

Suddenly while he was packing up a turkey and chine, as a preſent to a friend, Mr William Shawford, jun. Commiſſary to the French priſoners at Odiham, Hants.

At Cirenceſter, Mr John Johnſons, late of Oakſey, Wilts, yeomau. Amongſt his property were found 144 crown-pieces of the reign of Queen Anne, which appeared to have been but little circulated, 20 half-crowns, 6 dollars, a number of bank notes and guineas, beſides ſeveral large and curious gold pieces, of conſiderable value. Mr J. being a bachelor, his landed property, which was copyhold, deſcended to the Lord of the Manor of Oakſey.

Mr Tyers, Farmer, of Ryhall, in the county of Rutland. He was unfortunately drowned, on his return from Stamford market.

The Duke of Oſtrogothia, uncle to his Swediſh Majeſty at Montpellier.

At Carhamton, the Counteſs Dowager of Clanricarde.

At Briſtol, Viſcounteſs Bolingbroke.

At Weimar, the celebrated Profeſſor Herder.

At London, the Counteſs of Talbot.—Her complaint was an inflammation in the bowels, with which ſhe was attacked in the morning, and which, in a few hours, made ſuch rapid progreſs as terminated in her diſſolution, at the early age of forty-three. Her Ladyſhip was daughter to the late Earl of Hillsborough, and ſiſter to the laſt Marquis of Downſhire, and to the Marchioneſs of Saliſbury, and mother to the Earl of Talbot. Her Ladyſhip returned to town on Sunday afternoon, for the expreſs purpoſe of chuſing dreſs for the Birth-day, and on Tueſday morning ſhe was a corpſe.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Deſcription of *Mauſe's Cottage*, and *Roger's Habitation*, is received.

The Aſtronomical Paper, communicated by *A. Searcher*, will probably appear in our next.

The Letter communicated by *W.*—*Compachi*, a Tale,—Thoughts on the intended Invaſion,—The Eſſay on Liberty,—and ſeveral poetical pieces, are under conſideration.

The Biographical Memoirs of the late *Mr John Mackay*, ſuperintendent of the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, will appear in our next.

We ſhall be obliged to *Agreſtis* for a continuation of his remarks on Rural Police.